

1000
CLASSICAL
CHARACTERS



BRIEFLY DESCRIBED



See page 136.

Hercules and the Centaur.

Classical Characters

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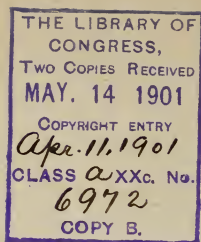
WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

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"Greek Prose Composition," etc.*

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INTRODUCTION.

THE study of the classics is to-day far more comprehensive in its scope, far broader in its purpose, than it ever was before. The classical teacher feels that he must, in studying any side of his subject, avail himself of every possible aid that can be drawn from the investigations of his fellow-specialists, in order to give interest and life to his instruction.

The younger student of the classics is also becoming more and more alive to the true significance of his work, as with every year more is required of him in the way of special equipment and general information. Even the undergraduate classical courses in our universities and colleges now touch upon many sides of study, and are no longer restricted to the mere reading of ancient authors and the formal study of

their language. An early familiarity with the conditions of ancient life is expected and required.

It is evident, therefore, that to aid the student in his work, some manual is needed that shall give him in simple and intelligible form the most important facts condensed and summarized, and set forth not as isolated bits of information, but in their necessary connection with one another.

The massing of this material in a single volume and under a single alphabetical arrangement would in itself be an immense gain in convenience to the student, who has heretofore been obliged to refer to half a dozen dictionaries for the elucidation of the questions that arise in his daily work, but the advantage of such a consolidation extends far beyond any mere question of convenience.

In compiling this book no attempt has been made to usurp the field of the larger dictionaries, which so abound in multiplicity of details as to confuse and harass the average pupil, but rather to meet the need for a brief, comprehensive classical

dictionary. Only the most important characters have been selected, and preference has been given to those which the classical student will most likely meet in his reading.

The greatest care has been taken to exclude everything offensive, either in language or detail; thus making the book especially suitable to the use of boys and girls, both at school and in college. Occasionally extracts from Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Pope, Macaulay, Dryden, and others have been inserted, with a view to encouraging the reader to become more familiar with the works of these well-known writers.

The limited space has made it necessary to be as concise as possible. All the facts, which have been taken from the most accredited authorities, are clearly presented in simple language; thus the fundamental characteristics of persons and places are given in a form in which they most frequently appear in classical literature. By this method the pupil obtains or acquires at once a definite notion of these characters, and so becomes fitted to understand most

fully, not only the characters themselves as they appear in his subsequent reading, but also whatever changes have been made in their commonly accepted representations.

A number of mythological names have been inserted, because it frequently happens that reference is made to them. Those desiring fuller information concerning the myths of olden time should consult *1000 Mythological Characters, Briefly Described*, a companion volume to this book.

It is hoped that this little book will help promote the intelligent and comprehensive study of the classics, and will teach the young student that ancient history is something more than a mere record of dates and chronicle of wars and crimes, and that it will also be of value to the reader who desires to become familiar with those classical allusions which one constantly encounters in poetry, song, painting, sculpture, in the pulpit, on the platform, in the drama, and in the conversation of the educated and refined.

IVORY FRANKLIN FRISBEE.

MAY 1ST, 1901.

1000 CLASSICAL CHARACTERS BRIEFLY DESCRIBED.

Abas. Twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, grandson of Danaus, and father of Acrisius and Proetus. When he informed his father of the death of Danaus, he was rewarded with the shield of his grandfather, which was sacred to Hera (Juno). This shield performed various marvels, and the mere sight of it could reduce a revolted people to submission.

Abdera. A city of Thrace, at the mouth of the Nestus. Though Abdera was the birthplace of some famous men, among them Anaxarchus, Democritus, and Protagoras, yet the citizens of this place in general had such a reputation for stupidity that Cicero styles Rome, on account of the stupidity of the Senators, *another Abdera* (Ep. ad Att. 4, 16); and Juvenal calls Abdera itself "the native land of blockheads." Under the Romans Abdera became a free city, and continued so as late as the time of Pliny.

Absyrtus. Son of Aetes, king of Colchis and

brother of Medea. According to the common account he accompanied Medea in her flight with Jason from Colchis, but was murdered by his sister and his body cut in pieces and scattered over the water in order that Aetes might be delayed in gathering up the limbs of his murdered son.

Abydos. An ancient city of Mysia, in Asia Minor, founded by the Thracians. Between this point and the city of Sestos, Xerxes built a bridge of boats across the Hellespont, and here reviewed his vast hosts preparatory to invading Greece. Abydos, too, is famous as being the scene of the loves of Hero and Leander. Hero, a beautiful maiden dedicated to the service of Venus, was loved by the youth Leander, who nightly swam across the Hellespont to pay his vows to the fair priestess of Venus. One stormy night, while attempting his accustomed task, the daring youth was drowned. In the morning, Hero found his lifeless body on the shore and in her despair cast herself into the sea. The story has been treated by many ancient poets and some modern ones, among them Byron, who himself swam the Hellespont at the same point where Leander was supposed to have done so to prove that the task was not impossible. Byron, in the "Bride of Abydos," thus refers to the death of Leander:

"The winds are high on Helle's wave
As on that night of stormy water," etc.

Academia. A public garden or grove in the suburbs of Athens, about six stadia from the city, named, according to Pausanias, from Academus, who left it to the citizens for gymnastics. Here Plato opened his school of philosophy, and hence arose the Academic sect, and the name Academy has descended even to our own times.

Acastus. Son of Pelias, king of Iolcus, one of the Argonauts and the Calydonian hunters.

Acca Laurentia or **Larentia.** The wife of the shepherd Faustulus and the nurse of Romulus and Remus, after they had been taken from the she-wolf. She seems to be connected with the worship of the Lares, from which her name Larentia is probably derived.

Acerbas. A priest of Hercules at Tyre, who married Dido, the sister of Pygmalion. When Acerbas was murdered by Pygmalion for his riches, Dido fled from Phoenicia to Africa and founded the city of Carthage. Vergil calls the husband of Dido, Sichalus, which Servius, in his Commentary on Vergil, says is a modified form of Sicharbes.

Achaemenides. A branch of the Persian tribe of of Pasargada, named from Achaemenes, the founder of the line, and from whom the Persian kings, according to Herodotus, were descended.

Achates. A friend of Aeneas, who accompanied that hero in all his wanderings, as described by Vergil, and whose fidelity was so exem-

plary that *Fidus Achates* has passed into a proverb.

Achelous. A river of Epirus, which rises in Mt. Pindos and, flowing between Acarnania and Aetolia, empties into the Gulf of Corinth. Achelous is also the name of the deity of the river Achelous, who is said to have contended with Hercules for the hand of Deianira, but, although he changed himself into the form of a bull, he was defeated by the hero in the contest and deprived of one of his horns, which, however, he recovered by giving up the horn of Amalthea. The Achelous was revered by the ancients as a stream of great antiquity and was regarded as the general representative of all fresh waters, so that we find in Vergil the expression *Acheloia pocula*, meaning water in general.

Acheron. The name of several rivers, the most famous being that in the lower world which surrounded the domains of Pluto, and across which all souls had to pass before appearing at the throne of Pluto. Acheron is also used to designate the whole of the lower world.

Achilleis. A poem by Statius, having for its subject the life and adventures of Achilles.

Achilles. The son of Peleus, king of Phthiotis, in Thessaly, and the Nereid Thetis. On account of a prophecy of Calchas that Troy could never be taken without Achilles' assistance he was sent by his mother at an early age to

the court of Lycomedes, where he lived some time disguised in female attire. Ulysses, however, visited Lycomedes in the garb of a traveling merchant and offered for sale various articles of female attire, mingling among them some pieces of armor. Achilles disclosed his sex by eagerly seizing the arms, and then accompanied Ulysses to the Trojan war. In the last year of the war, Achilles, who was the greatest hero on the side of the Greeks, being deprived by Agamemnon of his favorite Briseis, retired enraged to his tent and refused any longer to assist the Greeks. Zeus, at the request of Thetis, granted that the Greeks should suffer defeat at the hands of the Trojans until the insult offered to Achilles had been atoned for. Patroclus, his dearest friend, who wore Achilles' own armor, was killed, and the armor was taken by Hector. Then Achilles, in his grief for the loss of his friend, forgot his anger, and, clad in a new suit of armor made for him by Vulcan at the request of Thetis, went forth once more to battle with the Greeks and defeated the Trojans and killed Hector, whose corpse he fastened to his chariot and dragged around the walls of Troy under the eyes of Priam and all the Trojans. Achilles was afterward killed in the battle at the Schæan Gate; though a later tradition maintains that he was killed by Paris with a poisoned arrow which wounded him in the heel, the only part

of him which remained vulnerable after his mother Thetis had dipped him in the river Styx.

Acidalia. A surname of Venus, from the well Acidalius near Orchomenos, where she used to bathe with the Graces.

Acmonides. One of the three Cyclopes in Ovid, the same as Pyracmon in Vergil, and as Arges in other accounts.

Acrisius. Son of Abas, king of Argos, grandson of Lynceus, and great-grandson of Danaus. An oracle had declared that Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius, would give birth to a son who would kill his grandfather. For this reason he kept Danaë shut up in a subterranean apartment, or in a brazen tower. But here she became the mother of Perseus, by Zeus (Jupiter), who visited her in a shower of gold. Acrisius ordered mother and child to be exposed on the sea in a chest; but the chest floated towards the island of Seriphus, where both were rescued by Dictys.

Actaeon. A famous huntsman, the son of Aristaeus and Autonoe, the daughter of Cadmus. On one occasion he inadvertently beheld Diana and her nymphs bathing in a pool in the woods, and for this offense was changed by the goddess into a stag, and was hunted down and killed by his own hounds.

Acte. A freed woman of Asiatic origin. She was introduced into the household of Nero by Seneca, according to Tacitus (Ann. 14, 2), in

order to counteract the influence of Agrippina.

Actium. A town and promontory of Epirus, famous for the victory which Augustus gained over the fleet of Antony and Cleopatra.

Adherbal. Son of Micipsa and grandson of Mesinissa, was besieged in Citra, and put to death by Jugurtha, after vainly imploring the aid of Rome, B. C. 112.

Admetus. Son of Pheres, king of Pherae, in Thessaly. He married Theone, daughter of Thestor, and after her death, Alcestis, daughter of Pelias. Apollo, being banished from the sky for one year, tended the flocks of Admetus.

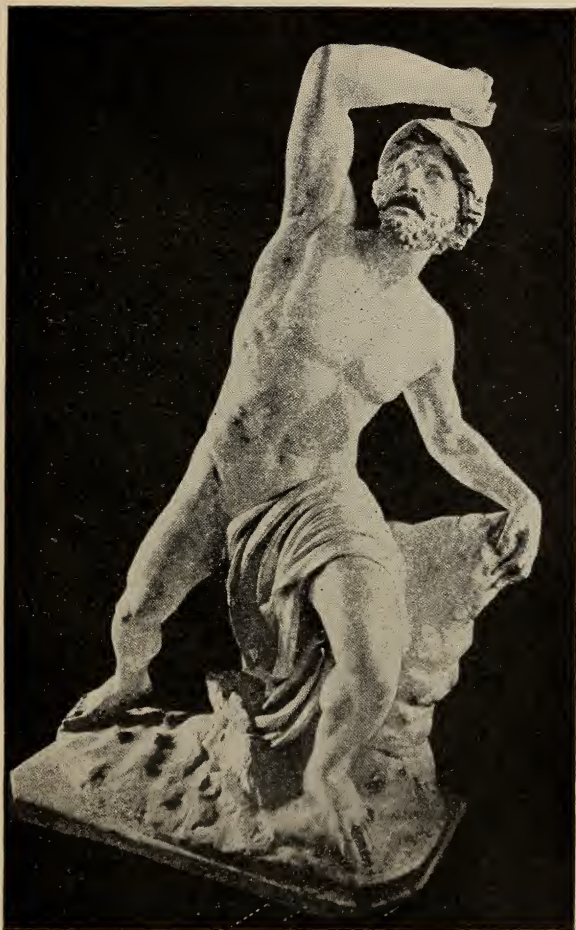
Adonis. Son of Cinyras and Myrrha, was a favorite of Venus. He was killed while hunting a wild boar, and, according to Ovid, his blood produced the anemone. Venus was inconsolable at his loss, and at last obtained from Proserpina that Adonis should spend six months on earth with her and six months among the shades. His death and return to the earth were celebrated in annual festivals (*Adonia*) at Alexandria, Athens, and other places.

Adrastus. Son of Talaus and Lysimache, was king of Argos. He received Polynices, when the latter had been expelled from his native Thebes by his brother Eteocles, and gave him his daughter Argia in marriage. He then collected an army, with the assistance of

six other heroes—Polynices, Tydeus, Amphiarus, Capaneus, Hippomedon, and Parthenopaeus—and marched against Thebes, in order to drive out Eteocles, and restore the kingdom to Polynices. The expedition, however, ended as disastrously as Amphiarus had predicted, and all the heroes were killed, except Adrastus, who escaped through the swiftness of his horse, Arion. This expedition was made the subject of a drama, by Aeschylus, “The Seven against Thebes.” Ten years later Adrastus induced the six sons of the heroes who had fallen in the war to make a new attack upon Thebes. This war was known as the war of the *Epigonois*. It was entirely successful, and Thebes was taken and razed to the ground. Aegialeus, the son of Adrastus, was killed in this war, and Adrastus is said to have died of a broken heart, on his return to Argos.

Aeacus. Son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Aegina, a daughter of the river-god Asopus, was born in the island of Aegina, which derived its name from his mother. Aeacus was renowned in all Greece for his justice and piety, and after his death became one of the three judges in Hades.

Aediles. Roman magistrates, who had the charge of all buildings, baths, and aqueducts, and examined weights and measures. The office of an Aedile was honorable, and the



See page 18.

Ajax Defying the Lightning.

primary step to a more distinguished position in the State.

Aedon. Daughter of Pandareus of Ephesus, wife of Zethus, king of Thebes, and mother of Itylus. Envious of Niobe, the wife of her brother Amphion, who had six sons and six daughters, she resolved to kill the eldest of Niobe's sons, but by mistake slew her own son Itylus. Zeus (Jupiter) relieved her grief by changing her into a nightingale, whose melancholy tunes are represented as Aëdon's lamentations for her child.

Aedui or Hedui. One of the most powerful people in Gaul, lived between the Liger (*Loire*) and the Arar (*Saone*). They were the first Gallic people who made an alliance with the Romans, by whom they were called "brothers and relations."

Aegaeum Mare. The part of the Mediterranean sea now called the *Archipelago*.

Aegaleos. A mountain in Attica opposite Salamis, from which Xerxes saw the defeat of his fleet, B. C. 480.

Aegates. The Goat Islands, were three islands off the west coast of Sicily, between Drepanum and Lilybaeum, near which the Romans gained a naval victory over the Carthaginians, and thus brought the first Punic war to an end, B. C. 241. The islands were Aegusa or Capraria, Phorbantia, and Hiera.

Aegeria or Egeria. One of the Camenae in Roman mythology, from whom Numa re-

ceived his instructions respecting the forms of worship which he introduced. The grove in which the king had his interviews with the goddess, and in which a well gushed forth from a dark recess, was dedicated by him to the Camenae.

Aegeus. King of Athens, son of Pandion. Being desirous of having children, he went to consult the oracle, and on his return stopped at the court of Pittheus, king of Troezen, who gave him his daughter Aethra in marriage. He directed her, if she had a son, to send him to Athens as soon as he could lift a stone under which he had concealed his sword. Aethra became mother of Theseus, whom she sent to Athens with his father's sword. When Theseus came to Athens, Medea, the wife of Aegeus, attempted to poison him, but he escaped; and upon showing Aegeus the sword, discovered himself to be his son. When Theseus returned from Crete, after the killing of the Minotaur, he omitted to hoist up white sails, as he had agreed with Aegeus, in case he was successful, and at sight of black sails Aegeus, concluding that his son was dead, threw himself into the sea, which, as some suppose, has since been called the Aegean Sea. Aegeus died B. C. 1235.

Aegis. The shield of Jupiter. He gave it to Pallas, who placed Medusa's head on it, which turned into stones all those who gazed at it.

Aegyptus. Son of Belus, and brother to Danaus,

gave his fifty sons in marriage to the fifty daughters of his brother. Danaus, who had established himself at Argos, and was jealous of his brother, obliged all his daughters to murder their husbands on the first night of their nuptials. This was done, Hypermnestra alone sparing her husband, Lynceus. The poet Horace, in one of his odes, refers to Hypermnestra, whom he calls *Splendide mendax*.

Aegyptus (*Egypt*). A country in the northeast corner of Africa, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, on the east by Palestine, Arabia Petraea, and the Red Sea, on the south by Aethiopia, the division between the two countries being at the First or Little Cataract of the Nile, close to Syene, and on the west by the Great Libyan Desert.

Aelianus Claudius. A Roman Sophist of Praeneste in the reign of Adrian. He taught rhetoric at Rome. He wrote treatises on animals in seventeen books, and on various other subjects in fourteen books. Aelian died at the age of sixty, A. D. 140.

Aemilia. The third daughter of L. Aemilius Paulus, who fell in the battle of Cannae, was the wife of Scipio Africanus I. and the mother of the celebrated Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi.

Aeneas. A Trojan prince, son of Anchises and Venus. He married Creusa, the daughter of Priam, and they had a son named Ascanius.

During the Trojan war Aeneas behaved with great valor in defense of Troy. When the city was in flames he is said to have carried away his father Anchises on his shoulders, leading his son Ascanius by the hand, his wife following them. Subsequently he built a fleet of twenty ships, with which he set sail in quest of a settlement. He was driven on the coasts of Africa, and was kindly received by Dido, Queen of Carthage, who became enamored with him ; but he left Carthage by the order of the gods. He has been praised for his submission to the will of the gods ; whence the term *Pius* is generally appended to his name.

Aeneis. The Aeneid, an epic poem by Vergil, the great merit of which is well known. The Aeneid is one of the three greatest epic poems in the world.

Aeolus. The ruler of storms and winds, was the son of Hippotas. He reigned over Aeolia. He was the inventor of sails, and a great astronomer, from which the poets have called him the god of wind.

Aerope. Daughter of Catreus, king of Crete, and wife of Plisthenes, the son of Atreus, by whom she became the mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Aesacus. Son of Priam and Alexirrhoe, fell in love with Hesperia, the daughter of Cebren, and while he was pursuing her she was stung by a viper and died. Aesacus in his

grief threw himself into the sea, and was changed by Thetis into an aquatic bird.

Aeschines. An Athenian orator who lived about 342 B. C., and distinguished himself by his rivalry with Demosthenes.

Aeschylus. A poet of Athens, son of Euphorion. He was in the Athenian army at the battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Plataea; but his most solid fame rests on his writings. He wrote ninety tragedies, forty of which were rewarded with a public prize. He was killed by the fall of a tortoise, dropped from the beak of an eagle on his head, B. C. 456.

Aesculapius. Son of Apollo and Coronis, or as some say of Apollo and Larissa, daughter of Phlegias, was the god of medicine. He married Epione and they had two sons, famous for their skill in medicine, Machaon and Podalirus; of their four daughters, Hygeia, goddess of health, is the most celebrated.

Aeson. Son of Cretheus, was born at the same birth as Pelias. He succeeded his father in the kingdom of Iolchos, but was soon exiled by his brother. He married Alcimeda, by whom he had Jason, whose education he entrusted to Chiron. When Jason reached manhood he demanded his father's kingdom from his uncle, who gave him evasive answers, and persuaded him to go in quest of the Golden Fleece. On his return Jason found his father very infirm, and at his request Medea drew the blood from Aeson's veins and refilled

them with the juice of certain herbs, which restored the old man to the vigor of youth.

Aesopus. A Phrygian philosopher who, originally a slave, procured his liberty by his genius. He dedicated his fables to his patron, Croesus. The fables which we have now under his name doubtless contain also fables and apologues of wits before and after the age of Aesop.

Aethra. Daughter of Pittheus of Troezen, and mother of Theseus by Aegeus. She afterwards lived in Attica, from whence she was carried off to Lacedaemon by Castor and Pollux, and became a slave of Helen, with whom she was taken to Troy.

Aetna. A volcanic mountain in the northeast of Sicily between Tauromenium and Catana. It is said to have derived its name from Aetna, a Sicilian nymph, a daughter of Heaven and Earth.

Aetolia. A division of Greece, was bounded on the west by Acarnania, from which it was separated by the river Achelous, on the north by Epirus and Thessaly, on the east by the Ozolian Locrians, and on the south by the entrance to the Corinthian gulf.

Afranius, L. A Roman comic poet, flourished about B. C. 100. His comedies depicted Roman life with such accuracy that he is classed with Menander. Only a few fragments of them are preserved.

Agamedes. Commonly called son of Erginus,

king of Orchomenus, and brother of Trophonius. Agamedes and Trophonius distinguished themselves as architects. They built a temple of Apollo at Delphi, and a treasury of Hyrieus, king of Hyria, in Boeotia. In the construction of the latter, they contrived to place a stone in such a manner that it could be taken away outside without anybody perceiving it. They now constantly robbed the treasury; and the king, seeing that locks and seals were uninjured, while his treasures were constantly decreasing, set traps to catch the thief. Agamedes was thus caught, and Trophonius beheaded him in order to avert the discovery. After this, Trophonius was immediately swallowed up by the earth in the grove of Lebadea. Here he was worshipped as a hero, and had a celebrated oracle.

Agamemnon. King of Mycenae and Argos, was brother to Menelaus, and son of Plisthenes, the son of Atreus. He married Clytemnestra, and Menelaus married Helen; both were daughters of Tyndarus, king of Sparta. When Helen eloped with Paris, Agamemnon was elected commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces invading Troy.

Agesilaus. Of the family of the Proclidae, son of Archidamus, king of Sparta, whom he succeeded. He made war against Artaxerxes, king of Persia, with success, but in the midst of his conquests he was called home to oppose

the Athenians and Boeotians. He passed over in thirty days that tract of country which had taken Xerxes a whole year to traverse. He defeated his enemies at Coronea, but sickness interfered with his conquests, and the Spartans were beaten in every engagement till he again appeared at their head. He died B. C. 362.

Agricola, Cn. Julius. Born June 13, A. D. 37, at Forum Julii (*Fréjus*, in Provence), was the son of Julius Graecinus. He received a careful education. In 78 he received the government of Britain, which he held for seven years, during which time he subdued the whole of the country with the exception of the highlands of Caledonia, and by his wise administration introduced among the inhabitants the language and civilization of Rome. His character is drawn in the brightest colors by his son-in-law Tacitus, whose *Life of Agricola* has come down to us.

Agrippa, Herodes. Called *Agrippa the Great*, son of Aristobulus and Berenice, and grandson of Herod the Great. He was educated at Rome, and lived on intimate terms with the future emperors Caligula and Claudius. Caligula gave him the tetrarchies of Abilene, Batanaea, Trachonitis, and Auranitis; and Claudius annexed Judaea and Samaria to his dominions. His government was exceeding popular among the Jews. It was probably to increase his popularity with the Jews that

he caused the apostle James to be beheaded, and Peter to be cast into prison, A. D. 44.

Agrippa, M. Vipsanius. A celebrated Roman who obtained a victory over S. Pompey, and favored the cause of Augustus at the battles of Actium and Philippi, where he behaved with great valor. In his expeditions in Gaul and Germany he obtained several victories, but refused the honor of a triumph, and turned his attention to the embellishment of Rome and the raising of magnificent buildings, among them the Pantheon. Augustus gave him his daughter Julia in marriage. He died universally lamented, at Rome, aged fifty-one, B. C. 12.

Agrippa. A son of Aristobulus, grandson of the great Herod. He was popular with the Jews, and it is said that while they were flattering him with the appellation of god he was struck with death, A. D. 43. His son of the same name was with Titus at the siege of Jerusalem, and died A. D. 94. It was before him that St. Paul pleaded. There were a number of others of the same name, but of less celebrity.

Agrippina. Daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa and of Julia, the daughter of Augustus, married Germanicus, by whom she had nine children, among whom were the emperor Caligula, and Agrippina, the mother of Nero. She was distinguished for her virtues and

heroism, and shared all the dangers of her husband's campaigns.

Ajax. Son of Telamon and Periboea, or Eriboea, was one of the bravest of the Greeks in the Trojan War. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses both claimed the arms of the dead hero, which were given to Ulysses. Some say that he was killed in battle by Paris, but others record that he was murdered by Ulysses. Sophocles has written a tragedy entitled *Ajax*.

Alalcomenae. An ancient town of Boeotia, east of Coronea, with a temple of Athena (Minerva), who is said to have been born in the town, and who was hence called *Alalcomeneis*.

Alaricus. A famous king of the Goths who plundered Rome in the reign of Honorius. He was greatly respected for his valor, and during his reign he kept the Roman empire in continual alarm. He died after a reign of twelve years, A. D. 410. He was buried in the bed of a river which had been turned from its course for the reception of his corpse, in order that it might be said that no one should tread on the earth where he reposed. The circumstance is thus alluded to by one of our own poets :

“ But ye the mountain stream shall turn,
And lay its secret channel bare,
And hollow, for your sovereign's urn,
A resting-place for ever there ;

“ Then bid its everlasting springs
Flow back upon the king of kings ;
And never be the secret said
Until the deep give up its dead.”

Alba Longa. The most ancient town in Latium, is said to have been built by Ascanius. It was called Longa from its stretching in a long line down the Alban Mount towards the Alban Lake. It was destroyed by Tullus Hostilius, and was never rebuilt ; its inhabitants were removed to Rome.

Albinus or Albus, Postumius. The name of a patrician family at Rome, many of the members of which held the highest offices of the state from the commencement of the republic to its downfall.

Albion. Son of Neptune and Amphitrite, came into Britain, where he established a kingdom, and introduced astrology and the art of building ships. Great Britain is called *Albion* after him.

Albis (*Elbe*). One of the great rivers in Germany, the most easterly which the Romans became acquainted with.

Albula. An ancient name of the river Tiber.

Alcaeus. A celebrated lyric poet of Mitylene in Lesbos; about 600 years before the Christian era. He fled from a battle, and the armor in which he left the field was hung up in the temple of Minerva as a monument of his disgrace. He was enamored of Sappho.

Of his works only a few fragments remain.

Alcathous. Son of Pelops and Hippodamia, obtained as his wife Evaechme, the daughter of Megareus, by slaying the Cithaeronian lion.

Alceste or **Alcestis.** Daughter of Pelias, married Admetus. She, with her sisters, put her father to death that he might be restored to youth and vigor by Medea, who had promised to effect this by her enchantments. She, however, refused to fulfill her promise, on which the sisters fled to Admetus, who married Alceste.

Alcibiades. An Athenian general, famous for his enterprise, versatile genius, and natural foibles. He was a disciple of Socrates, whose lessons and example checked for a while his vicious propensities. In the Peloponnesian war he encouraged the Athenians to undertake an expedition against Syracuse. He died in his forty-sixth year, B. C. 404.

Alcimedea. Daughter of Phylacus and Clymene, wife of Aeson, and mother of Jason.

Alciphron. The most distinguished of the Greek epistolary writers, was, perhaps, a contemporary of Lucian, about A. D. 180. The letters (113 in number) are written by fictitious personages, and the language is distinguished by its purity and elegance.

Alcithoe or **Alcathoe.** Daughter of Minyas, changed, together with her sisters, into bats,

for refusing to join the other women of Boeotia in the worship of Dionysus (Bacchus).

Alcman. The chief lyric poet of Sparta, is said by some to have been the inventor of erotic poetry.

Alcmena. Daughter of Electrion, king of Argos. Her father promised her and his crown to Amphitryon if he would revenge the death of his sons, who had been killed by the Teleboans. In the absence of Amphitryon, Jupiter assumed his form and visited Alcmena, who, believing the god to be her lover, received him with joy. Amphitryon on his return ascertained from the prophet Tiresias the deception which had been practiced. After the death of Amphitryon, Alcmena married Rhadamanthus. Hercules was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. Iphides was the son of Amphitryon and Alcmena.

Alcyone or Halcyone. Daughter of Aeolus, married Ceyx, who was drowned as he was going to consult the oracle. The gods apprised Alcyone in a dream of her husband's fate, and when she found his body washed ashore she threw herself into the sea, and she and her husband were changed into birds.

Alecto. One of the Furies. She is represented with her head covered with serpents, and breathing vengeance, war, and pestilence.

Alexander. Son of Philip and Olympias, was surnamed *The Great*. He was born B. C. 355, on the night on which the famous temple of

Diana at Ephesus was burnt. This event, according to the magicians, was a prognostic of his future greatness, as well as the taming of Bucephalus, a horse which none of the king's attendants could manage. Philip, it is recorded, said, with tears in his eyes, that his son must seek another kingdom, as that of Macedonia would not be large enough for him. He was educated by Aristotle, who exercised a great influence over his mind. He built a town, which he called Alexandria, on the Nile. His conquests were extended to India, where he fought with Porus, a powerful king of the country, and after he had invaded Scythia, he retired to Babylon laden with spoils. His entry into the city was predicted by the magicians as to prove fatal to him. He died at Babylon in his thirty-second year, after a reign of twelve years and eight months of continual success. B. C. 323. There were a number of others of the same name, but of less celebrity.

Allia. A small river flowing into the Tiber about six miles from Rome. It is memorable by the defeat of the Romans by the Gauls on its banks, July 16, B. C. 390. Hence the *dies Alliensis* was an unlucky day in the Roman calendar.

Alpes. Probably from the Celtic *Alb* or *Alp*, meaning "a height." These mountains form the boundary of northern Italy.

Althaea. Daughter of Thestius and Eurythemis,

married Oeneus, king of Calydon, by whom she had many children, among them being Meleager. When he was born the Parcae put a log of wood on the fire, saying as long as it was preserved the life of the child would be prolonged. The mother took the wood from the flames and preserved it, but when Meleager killed his two uncles because they had insulted Atalanta, Althaea, to revenge them, threw the log in the fire, and when it was burnt Meleager expired. Althaea then killed herself.

Amaithea. The nurse of the infant Zeus (Jupiter) in Crete, was, according to some traditions, the goat which suckled Zeus, and was rewarded by being placed among the stars. According to others, Zeus broke off one of the horns of the goat, and endowed it with the wonderful power of becoming filled with whatever the possessor might wish. Hence this horn was commonly called the horn of plenty, or cornucopia, and it was used in later times as the symbol of plenty in general.

Amastris. Wife of Xerxes and mother of Artaxerxes I.

Amata. Wife of King Latinus and mother of Lavinia, opposed Lavinia being given in marriage to Aeneas, because she had already promised her to Turnus. When she heard that Turnus had fallen in battle, she hung herself.

Amazones or Amazonides. A nation of famous

women who lived near the river Thermodon in Cappadocia. All their lives were employed in wars and manly exercises. They founded an extensive empire in Asia Minor along the shores of the Euxine.

Ambracia. A city of Epirus, the residence of King Pyrrhus. Augustus, after the battle of Actium, called it Nicopolis. Lord Byron thus alludes to it in the second canto of "Childe Harold":

"Ambracia's gulf behold, where once was lost
A world for woman, lovely, harmless thing!
In yonder rippling bay, their naval host
Did many a Roman chief and Asian king
To doubtful conflict, certain slaughter bring."

Amiternum. One of the most ancient towns of the Sabines, on the Aternus, the birthplace of the historian Sallust.

Ammon. An Egyptian divinity whom the Greeks identified with Zeus, and the Romans with Jupiter.

Amor. The god of love, had no place in the religion of the Romans, who only translate the Greek name Eros into Amor.

Amphictyon. The son of Helenus, who first established the celebrated Council of the Amphictyons, composed of the wisest and most virtuous men of some cities of Greece.

Amphion. Son of Jupiter and Antiope. He cultivated poetry, and made such progress in music that he is said to have been the inven-



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Arachne.

tor of it, and to have built the walls of Thebes by the sound of his lyre.

Amphitrite. A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, who married Neptune. She is sometimes called Salatia. She was mother of Triton, a sea deity.

Amycus. Son of Poseidon (Neptune), king of the Bebryces, celebrated for his skill in boxing. He used to challenge strangers to box with him, and slay them; but when the Argonauts came to his dominions, Pollux killed him in a boxing-match.

Anaces or **Anactes.** "*The Kings*," a name frequently given to Castor and Pollux.

Anacharsis. A Scythian philosopher B. C. 592, who, on account of his wisdom, temperance, and knowledge, has been called one of the seven wise men. He has rendered himself famous among the Ancients by his writings, his poems on war, the laws of the Scythians, etc.

Anacreon. A famous lyric poet of Teos, in Ionia, favored by Polycrates and Hipparchus, son of Philostratus. He was of intemperate habits and fond of pleasure. Some of his Odes are extant, and the beauty of his poetry has been the admiration of every age and country. He lived to the age of eighty-five, and after a life of pleasure was choked with a grape-stone. He flourished B. C. 532. The Odes have been translated into English by Moore, Cowley, and others.

Anadyomene. A famous painting by Apelles, of Venus rising from the sea.

Anaxagoras. A Clazomenian philosopher, who disregarded wealth and honors to indulge his fondness for meditation and philosophy. He applied himself to astronomy, and obtained a knowledge of eclipses. He used to say he preferred a grain of wisdom to heaps of gold. He was accused of impiety and condemned to die, but he ridiculed the sentence, which he said had already been pronounced on him by nature. He died at the age of seventy-two, B. C. 428.

Anaxarete. A girl of Salamis, who so arrogantly rejected the addresses of Iphis, a youth of ignoble birth, that he hanged himself at her door. She saw the spectacle without emotion, and was changed into stone. Mr. Wiffen makes allusion to the circumstance in his translation of Garcilasso de la Vega :

“ Else tremble at the fate forlorn
Of Anaxarete, who spurn'd
The weeping Iphis from her gate ;
Who, scoffing long, relenting late,
Was to a statue turn'd.”

Anchises. A son of Capys and Themis. He was so beautiful that Venus came down from Heaven on Mount Ida to enjoy his company. Aeneas was the son of Anchises and Venus, and was entrusted to the care of Chiron the Centaur. When Troy was taken, Anchises had become so infirm that Aeneas had to

carry him through the flames upon his shoulders, and thus saved his life.

Ancus Marcius. Fourth king of Rome, reigned twenty-four years, B. C. 640-616, and is said to have been the son of Numa's daughter. He took many Latin towns, transported the inhabitants to Rome, and gave them the Aventine to dwell on: these conquered Latins formed the original Plebs. He was succeeded by Tarquinius Priscus.

Andocides. One of the ten Attic orators, was born in Athens B. C. 467. In 415 he was involved with Alcibiades in the charge of having mutilated the Hermae, and was banished from Athens. He died in exile after leading a wandering and disreputable life. Only four of his orations have come down to us.

Androclus or -cles. The slave of a Roman consular, was sentenced to be exposed to the wild beasts in the circus; but a lion which had been let loose upon him, exhibited signs of recognition, and began licking him. Upon inquiry it appeared that Androclus had run away from his master in Africa; and that, having taken refuge in a cave, a lion entered, went up to him, and held out his paw. Androclus extracted a large thorn which had entered it. Henceforth they lived together for some time, the lion catering for his benefactor. But at last, tired of this savage life, Androclus left the cave, was apprehended

by some soldiers, brought to Rome, and condemned to the wild beasts. He was pardoned, and presented with the lion, which he used to lead about the city.

Androgeos or Androgeus. Son of Minos and Pasiphaë, conquered all his opponents in the games of the Panathenaea at Athens, and was in consequence slain at the instigation of Aegeus. Minos made war on the Athenians to avenge the death of his son, and compelled them to send every year to Crete seven youths and seven damsels to be devoured by the Minotaur. From this shameful tribute they were delivered by Theseus.

Andromache. Daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes. She married Hector, son of Priam, and was the mother of Astyanax. Her parting with Hector, who was going to battle, is described in the Iliad, and has been deemed one of the most beautiful passages in that great work. Pope's translation of the Iliad (Book 6) describes with great pathos and beauty the parting of Hector from his wife and child. The passage is too long for quotation, but this quatrain from it shows the style :

“ Thus having spoke, th' illustrious chief of Troy
Stretch'd his fond arms to clasp the lovely boy ;
The babe clung crying to his nurse's breast,
Scared at the dazzling helm and nodding crest.”

Andromeda. A daughter of Cepheus, king of Aethiopia, and Cassiope. She was promised

in marriage to Phineus when Neptune drowned the kingdom and set a sea monster to ravage the country, because Cassiope had boasted that she was fairer than Juno and the Nereides. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon was consulted, but nothing could stop the resentment of Neptune except the exposure of Andromeda to the sea monster. She was accordingly tied to a rock, but at the moment that the monster was about to devour her, Perseus, returning from the conquest of the Gorgons, saw her, and was captivated with her beauty. He changed the monster into a rock by showing Medusa's head, and released Andromeda and married her.

Angli or Anglii. A German people on the left bank of the Elbe, who passed over with the Saxons into Britain, which was called after them, England.

Anius. Son of Apollo by Creüsa, and priest of Apollo at Delos. By Dryope he had three daughters, to whom Dionysus gave the power of producing at will any quantity of wine, corn, and oil—whence they were called *Oenotropæ*.

Anna. Daughter of Belus and sister of Dido. After the death of the latter, she fled from Carthage to Italy, where she was kindly received by Aeneas. Here she excited the jealousy of Lavinia, and, being warned in a dream by Dido, she fled and threw herself into the river Numicius.

Antaeus. Son of Poseidon (Neptune) and Ge (Earth), a mighty giant and wrestler in Libya, whose strength was invincible so long as he remained in contact with his mother earth. Hercules discovered the source of his strength, lifted him from the earth, and crushed him in the air.

Antenor. A Trojan, son of Aesyetes and Cleomestra, and husband of Theano. He was one of the wisest among the elders at Troy; he received Menelaus and Ulysses into his house when they came to Troy as ambassadors; and he advised his fellow-citizens to restore Helen to Menelaus. On the capture of Troy, Antenor was spared by the Greeks.

Anthropophagi. A people of Scythia who fed on human flesh. They lived near the country of the Messagetae. Shakespeare makes Othello, in his speech to the Senate, allude to the Anthropophagi thus:

“The cannibals that each other eat,
The Anthropophagi, and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders.”

Anticlea. Daughter of Autolycus, wife of Laërtes, and mother of Ulysses, died of grief at the long absence of her son.

Antigone. A daughter of Oedipus, king of Thebes. She buried, by night, her brother Polynices, against the orders of Creon, for which offense he ordered her to be buried alive. She, however, killed herself on hearing of the sentence. The death of Antigone

is the subject of one of the finest tragedies of Sophocles.

Antiochia and **-ea**. The capital of the Greek kingdom of Syria.

Antiochus. Surnamed *Soter*, was the son of Seleucus and king of Syria. He made a treaty of alliance with Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt. He wedded his stepmother Stratonicæ. He was succeeded by his son Antiochus II., who put an end to the war which had begun with Ptolemy, and married his daughter Berenice, but being already married to Laodice, she, in revenge, poisoned him. Antiochus, the third of that name, surnamed the Great, was king of Syria, and reigned thirty-six years. He was defeated by Ptolemy Philopater at Raphia. He conquered the greater part of Greece, and Hannibal incited him to enter on a crusade against Rome. He was killed 187 years before the Christian era. Antiochus Epiphanes, the fourth of the name, was king of Syria after his brother Seleucus. He behaved with cruelty to the Jews. He reigned eleven years, and died unregretted. There were many others of the same name of less note.

Antiope. Daughter of Nycteus, king of Thebes, and Polyxo, was beloved by Jupiter. Amphion and Zethus were her offspring.

Antiphon. The most ancient of the ten orators, born at Rhamnus in Attica, B. C. 480. He

belonged to the oligarchical party at Athens, and took an active part in the establishment of the government of the Four Hundred, B. C. 411, after the overthrow of which he was brought to trial, condemned, and put to death.

Antisthenes. An Athenian, founder of the sect of the Cynic philosophers. He taught in the Cynosarges, a gymnasium for the use of Athenians born of foreign mothers ; whence probably his followers were called Cynics, though others derive their name from their dog-like neglect of all forms and usages of society. From his school the Stoics subsequently sprung.

Antium. A very ancient town of Latium, on a rocky promontory running out some distance into the Tyrrhenian Sea. The emperor Nero was born here.

Antoninus. Surnamed *Pius*, was adopted by the Emperor Adrian, whom he succeeded. He was remarkable for all the virtues forming a perfect statesman, philosopher, and king. He treated his subjects with affability and humanity, and listened with patience to every complaint brought before him. He died in his seventy-fifth year, after a reign of twenty-three years, A. D. 160.

Antonius, Marcus. Mark Antony, the triumvir, distinguished himself by his ambitious views. When Julius Caesar was killed in the senate house, Antony delivered an oration over his

body, the eloquence of which is recorded in Shakespeare's tragedy of *Julius Caesar*. Antony had married Fulvia, whom he repudiated to marry Octavia, the sister of Augustus. He fought by the side of Augustus at the battle of Philippi, against the murderers of Julius Caesar. Subsequently he became enamored with Cleopatra, the renowned queen of Egypt, and repudiated Octavia to marry her. He was utterly defeated at the battle of Actium, and stabbed himself. He died in the fifty-sixth year of his age, B. C. 30. Shakespeare, in his noble tragedy—*Antony and Cleopatra*—makes Antony appeal to his attendant, Eros, to slay him, who refuses, when Antony falls on his own sword. The reader is referred to the fourth act of the play, where Antony, defeated and heart-broken, addresses his attendant :

“ Unarm, Eros ; the long day's task is done,
And we must sleep.”

Antonius, Julius. Son of the famous triumvir Antony, by Fulvia, was consul with Paulus Fabius Maximus. He was surnamed Africanus, and put to death by order of Augustus, but some say he killed himself.

Apelles. A celebrated painter of Cos, or, as others say, of Ephesus ; son of Pithius. He lived in the age of Alexander the Great, who forbade anyone but Apelles to paint his portrait. He was so absorbed in his profession that he never allowed a day to pass without

employing himself at his art; hence the proverb of *Nulla dies sine linea*. His most perfect picture was Venus Anadyomene, which was not quite finished when he died. He painted a picture in which a horse was a prominent feature, and so correctly was it delineated that a horse passing by it neighed, supposing it to be alive. He was ordered by Alexander to paint a portrait of one of his favorites—Campaspe. While painting her picture, Apelles became enamored with her and married her. He only put his name to three of his pictures—a sleeping Venus, Venus Anadyomene, and an Alexander.

Apenninus Mons. Probably from the Celtic *Pen*, meaning “a height.” A chain of mountains running throughout Italy from north to south, and forming the backbone of the peninsula.

Aphrodite. The Grecian name for Venus, from the Greek word meaning *froth*, because Venus is said to have been born from the froth of the ocean.

Apis. A god of the Egyptians, worshipped under the form of an ox. Some say that Isis and Osiris are the deities worshipped under this name, because they taught the Egyptians agriculture.

Apollo. Son of Jupiter and Latona; called also Phoebus. He was the god of the fine arts and the reputed originator of music, poetry, and eloquence. He had received from Jupiter

the power of knowing futurity, and his oracles were in repute everywhere. As soon as he was born he destroyed with his arrows the serpent Python, which Juno had sent to persecute Latona ; hence he was called Pythius. He was not the inventor of the lyre, as some have supposed, but it was given to him by Mercury, who received in return the famous caduceus. He received the surnames of Phoebus, Delius, Cynthius, Paeon, Delphicus, etc. He is in sculpture generally represented as a handsome young man with a bow in his hand, from which an arrow has just been discharged.

Apollodorus. Of Athens, flourished about B. C. 140. His work, entitled *Bibliotheca*, contains a well-arranged account of the Greek mythology.

Appianus. An historian of Alexandria, who flourished A. D. 123. His *Universal History*, which consisted of twenty-four books, was a history of all the nations conquered by the Romans.

Appia Via. The most celebrated of the Roman roads, was commenced by Ap. Claudius Caecus, when censor, B. C. 312, and was the great line of communication between Rome and southern Italy. It issued from the Porta Capena, and terminated at Capua, but was eventually extended to Brundisium.

Appius Claudius. A decemvir who obtained his power by force and oppression. He grossly

insulted Virginia, whom her father killed to save her from the power of the tyrant.

Apulia. Included, in its widest signification, the whole of the southeast of Italy from the river Frento to the promontory Iapygium.

Aquae. The name given by the Romans to many medicinal springs and bathing-places.

Aquinum. A town of the Volscians in Latium ; a Roman municipium and afterwards a colony; the birthplace of Juvenal; celebrated for its purple dye.

Aquitania. The country of the Aquitani, extended from the Garumna (*Garonne*) to the Pyrenees.

Arabia. A country at the southwest extremity of Asia, forming a large peninsula, of a sort of hatchet shape, bounded on the west by the Arabicus Sinus (*Red Sea*), on the south and southeast by the Erythraeum Mare (*Gulf of Bab-el-Mandeb* and *Indian Ocean*), and on the northeast by the Persicus Sinus (*Persian Gulf*).

Arabicus Sinus (*Red Sea*). A long, narrow gulf between Africa and Arabia.

Arachne. A Lydian maiden, daughter of Idmon of Colophon, a famous dyer in purple. Arachne excelled in the art of weaving, and, proud of her talent, ventured to challenge Athena (*Minerva*) to compete with her. The maiden produced a piece of cloth in which the amours of the gods were woven, and as the goddess could find no fault with it, she

tore the work to pieces. Arachne, in despair, hung herself ; Athena loosened the rope and saved her life, but the rope was changed into a cobweb, and Arachne herself into a spider. This fable seems to suggest that man learned the art of weaving from the spider, and that it was invented in Lydia.

Arcadia. A district of Peloponnesus, which has been much extolled by the poets. It was famous for its mountains. The inhabitants were for the most part shepherds, who lived upon acorns. They were skillful warriors and able musicians. Pan lived chiefly among them.

Arcas. King of the Arcadians, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Callisto, from whom Arcadia was supposed to have derived its name.

Arcesius. Father of Laërtes, and grandfather of Ulysses, who is hence called *Arcesiades*.

Archelaus. Son of Herod the Great, was appointed by his father as his successor, and received from Augustus Judaea, Samaria, and Idumaea, with the title of ethnarch. In consequence of his tyrannical government Augustus banished him in A. D. 7 to Vienna in Gaul, where he died.

Archias. A. Licinius Archias, a Greek poet, born at Antioch in Syria, about B. C. 120, came to Rome in 102, and was received in the most friendly way by the Luculli, from whom he obtained the gentile name of

Licinius. He was enrolled as a citizen at Heraclea in Lucania ; and as this town was united with Rome by a *foedus*, he subsequently obtained the Roman franchise in accordance with the *lex Plautia Papiria* passed in B. C. 89. In 61 he was accused of assuming the citizenship illegally. He was defended by his friend M. Cicero in the extant speech *Pro Archia*, in which the orator, after briefly discussing the legal points of the case, rests the defense of his client upon his merits as a poet, which entitled him to the Roman citizenship.

Archimedes. A famous geometrician of Syracuse who invented a machine of glass that represented the motion of the heavenly bodies. When Marcellus, the Roman consul, besieged Syracuse, Archimedes constructed machines which suddenly raised into the air the ships of the enemy, which then fell into the sea and were sunk. He also set fire to the ships with burning-glasses. When the enemy were in possession of the town, a soldier, not knowing who he was, killed him, B. C. 212.

Arctos (*The Bear*). Two constellations near the North Pole.—(1) The Great Bear (*Ursa Major*), also called the *Wagon* (*plaustrum*). The ancient Italian name of this constellation was *Septem Triones*, that is the *Seven Plowing Oxen*, also *Septentrio*, and with the epithet *Major* to distinguish it from the *Septentrio Minor*, or *Lesser Bear*.—

(2) The Lesser or Little Bear (*Ursa Minor*), likewise called the *Wagon*, and *Cynosura* (*dog's tail*) from the resemblance of the constellation to the upturned curl of a dog's tail.

Arethusa. A nymph of Elis, daughter of Oceanus, and one of Diana's attendants. As she returned one day from hunting she bathed in the Alpheus stream. The god of the river was enamored of her, and pursued her over the mountains, till Arethusa, ready to sink from fatigue, implored Diana to change her into a fountain, which the goddess did.

Argiva. A surname of Hera or Juno from Argos, where she was especially honored.

Argo. The name of the famous ship which carried Jason and his companions to Colchis, when they went to recover the Golden Fleece.

Argonautae. The Argonauts, those ancient heroes who went with Jason in the Argo to Colchis to recover the Golden Fleece, about seventy-nine years before the capture of Troy. The number of the Argonauts is not exactly known.

Argus. A son of Arestor, whence he is sometimes called Arestorides. He had a hundred eyes, of which only two were asleep at one time. Juno set him to watch Io, whom Jupiter had changed into a heifer, but Mercury, by order of Jupiter, slew him, by lulling all his eyes to sleep with the notes of the lyre.

Juno put the eyes of Argus in the tail of the peacock, a bird sacred to her.

Ariadne. Daughter of Minos, second king of Crete, and Pasiphae, fell in love with Theseus, who was shut up in the labyrinth to be devoured by the Minotaur. She gave Theseus a clew of thread by which he extricated himself from the windings of the labyrinth. After he had conquered the Minotaur he married her, but after a time he forsook her. On this, according to some authorities, she hanged herself. According to other writers, after being abandoned by Theseus, Bacchus loved her, and gave her a crown of seven stars, which were made a constellation.

Ariaeus. The friend of Cyrus, commanded the left wing of the army at the battle of Cunaxa, B. C. 401. After the death of Cyrus he purchased his pardon from Artaxerxes by deserting the Greeks.

Arimaspi. A people in the north of Scythia, represented as men with only one eye, who fought with the griffins for the possession of the gold in their neighborhood.

Arion. A famous lyric poet and musician, son of Cyclos of Methymna in Lesbos. He went into Italy with Periander, tyrant of Corinth, where he gained much wealth by his profession. Afterward he wished to revisit the place of his nativity, and he embarked in a ship, the sailors of which resolved to kill him for the riches he had with him. Arion en-



Arcas.

See page 37.

treated them to listen to his music, and as soon as he had finished playing he threw himself into the sea. A number of dolphins had been attracted by the sweetness of his music, and it is said that one of them carried him safely on its back to Taenarus, whence he went to the court of Periander, who ordered all the sailors to be crucified.

Ariovistus. A German chief, who had conquered a great part of Gaul, but was defeated by Caesar, and driven across the Rhine, B. C. 58. Ariovistus escaped across the river in a small boat.

Aristaeus. Son of Apollo and Cyrene, was born in Libya. He afterwards went to Thrace, where he fell in love with Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus. The latter, while fleeing from him, perished by the bite of a serpent. He was regarded as the protector of flocks and shepherds, of vine and olive plantations: he taught men to keep bees, and averted from the fields the burning heat of the sun and other causes of destruction.

Aristides. A celebrated Athenian, son of Lysimachus, in the age of Themistocles, whose great temperance and virtue procured for him the name of *The Just*. He was rival to Themistocles, by whose influence he was banished for ten years, B. C. 484. He was at the battle of Salamis, and was appointed to be chief commander with Pausanias against Mardonius, whom they defeated at Plataea.

Aristippus the Elder. A philosopher of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect.

Aristophanes. A celebrated comic poet of Athens, son of Philip of Rhodes. He wrote fifty-four comedies, of which eleven have come down to us. He lived B. C. 434, and lashed the vices of the age with a masterly hand.

Aristoteles. A famous philosopher, son of Nicomachus, born at Stagira. He went to Athens to hear Plato's lectures, where he soon signalized himself by his genius. He has been called by Plato the philosopher of truth, and Cicero complimented him for his eloquence, fecundity of thought, and universal knowledge. He died in his sixty-third year, B. C. 322. The term Stagirite has been applied to Aristotle from the name of his birthplace. Pope, in his *Essay on Criticism*, thus alludes to him under this name :

“ And rules as strict his labor'd work confine,
As if the Stagirite o'erlooked each line.”

Armenia. A country of Asia, lying between Asia Minor and the Caspian Sea.

Arpinum. A town of Latium on the small river Fibrenus, originally belonging to the Volscians and afterwards to the Samnites, was a Roman municipium, and received the *jus suffragii*, or right of voting in the Roman comitia, B. C. 188. It was the birthplace of Marius and Cicero.

Arrianus. A Greek historian and philosopher, was born at Nicomedia in Bithynia, about A. D. 90. He was a pupil and friend of Epictetus, whose lectures he published at Athens. In 124, he received from Hadrian the Roman citizenship, and from this time assumed the name of Flavius. Arrian was one of the best writers of his time. He was a close imitator of Xenophon both in the subjects of his works and in the style in which they were written. The most important of them is his History of the expedition of Alexander the Great, in seven books, which was based upon the most trustworthy histories written by the contemporaries of Alexander.

Arsaces. The name of the founder of the Parthian empire, which was also borne by all his successors, who were hence called the *Arsacidae*.

Artaxerxes the First. Succeeded to the kingdom of Persia after Xerxes. He made war against the Bactrians, and reconquered Egypt, which had revolted. He was remarkable for his equity and moderation.

Artaxerxes the Second. King of Persia, sur-named Mnemon. His brother Cyrus endeavored to make himself king in his place, and marched against his brother at the head of 100,000 Barbarians and 13,000 Greeks. He was opposed by Artaxerxes with a large army, and a bloody battle was fought at Cunaxa,

in which Cyrus was killed and his forces routed.

Artemis. The Greek name of Diana. Her festivals, called Artemesia, were celebrated in several parts of Greece, particularly at Delphi.

Artemisia. Daughter of Hecatomnus, and sister, wife, and successor of the Carian prince Mausolus, reigned B. C. 352-350. She is renowned in history for her extraordinary grief at the death of her husband Mausolus. She is said to have mixed his ashes in her daily drink; and to perpetuate his memory she built at Halicarnassus the celebrated monument, *Mausoleum*, which was regarded as one of the seven wonders of the world, and whose name subsequently became the generic term for any splendid sepulchral monument.

Arverni. A Gallic people in Aquitania, in the modern *Auvergne*. In early times they were the most powerful people in the south of Gaul.

Ascanius. Son of Aeneas and Creusa, was saved from the flames of Troy by his father, whom he accompanied in his voyage to Italy. He was afterward called Iulus.

Asia. In the poets Asis, one of the three great divisions which the ancients made of the known world. It was first used by the Greeks for the western part of Asia Minor, especially the plains watered by the river Caÿster, where the Ionian colonists first

settled; and thence, as their geographical knowledge advanced, they extended it to the whole country. The southern part of the continent was supposed to extend much farther to the east than it really does, while to the north and northeast parts, which were quite unknown, much too small an extent was assigned.

Aspasia. Daughter of Axiochus, born at Melitus. She came to Athens, where she taught eloquence. Socrates was one of her scholars. She so captivated Pericles by her accomplishments that he made her his wife. The conduct of Pericles and Aspasia greatly corrupted the morals of the Athenians, and caused much dissipation in the state.

Assaracus. King of Troy, son of Tros, father of Capys, grandfather of Anchises, and great-grandfather of Aeneas. Hence the Romans, as descendants of Aeneas, are called *domus Assaraci*.

Assyria. The country properly so called, in the narrowest sense, was a district of Asia, extending along the east side of the Tigris, which divided it on the west and northwest from Mesopotamia and Babylonia, and bounded on the north and east by the Niphates and Zagrus mountains, which separated it from Armenia and Media, and on the southeast by Susiana.

Astraea. A daughter of Astraeus, king of Arcadia, or, according to others, daughter of Titan

and Aurora. Some make her daughter of Jupiter and Themis. She was called *Justice*, of which virtue she was the goddess.

Astræus. A Titan, husband of Eos (Aurora), and father of the winds and the stars. Ovid calls the winds *Astræi fratres*, the "*Astræan brothers*."

Astyages. Son of Cyaxares, last king of Media, reigned B. C. 594-559. He was deposed and deprived of his dominions by his grandson Cyrus.

Astyanax. A son of Hector and Andromache. He was very young when the Greeks besieged Troy, and when the city was taken his mother saved him in her arms from the flames. According to Euripides he was killed by Menelaus.

Atalanta. Daughter of Schoeneus, king of Scyros. According to some she was the daughter of Jasus, or Jasius, and Clymene, but others say that Menalion was her father. She determined to live in celibacy, but her beauty gained her many admirers, and to free herself from their importunities she proposed to run a race with them. As she was almost invincible in running, her suitors, who entered the lists against her, were defeated, till Hippomenes, the son of Macareus, proposed himself as an admirer. Venus gave him three golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides, and with these concealed about him he entered the lists to race against Atalanta.

As the race proceeded he dropped the apples, which she stopped to pick up, thus enabling Hippomenes to arrive first at the goal, and obtain her in marriage.

Ate. Daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of all evil. She raised such discord among the gods that Jupiter banished her from heaven, and sent her to dwell on earth, where she incited mankind to evil thoughts and actions.

Athena or Athene. See Minerva.

Athenae (*Athens*). The capital of Attica, about four miles from the sea, between the small rivers Cephissus on the west and Ilissus on the east, the latter of which flowed through the town. The most ancient part of it, the *Acropolis*, is said to have been built by the mythical Cecrops, but the city itself is said to have owed its origin to Theseus, who united the twelve independent states or townships of Attica into one state, and made Athens its capital. The city was burned by Xerxes in B. C. 480, but was soon rebuilt under the administration of Themistocles, and was adorned with public buildings by Cimon, and especially by Pericles, in whose time, B. C. 460-429, it reached its greatest splendor.

Athenaeum. In general a temple or place sacred to Athena (Minerva). The name was specially given to a school founded by the emperor Hadrian at Rome about A. D. 133, for the promotion of literary and scientific studies.

Atlas Mons. Was the general name of the great mountain range which covers the surface of north Africa between the Mediterranean and the Great Desert (*Sahara*) on the north and south, and the Atlantic and the Lesser Syrtis on the west and east.

Atossa. Daughter of Cyrus, and wife successively of her brother Cambyses, of Smerdis the Magian, and of Darius Hystaspis, by whom she became the mother of Xerxes.

Atreus. A son of Pelops and Hippodamia, was king of Mycenae. His brother Chrysippus was of disgraceful birth, and Hippodamia wished to get rid of him, and urged Atreus and another of her sons, Thyestes, to murder him, which, on their refusal, she did herself. Atreus retired to the court of Eurystheus, king of Argos, and succeeded to his throne.

Attica. A division of Greece, has the form of a triangle, two sides of which are washed by the Aegean Sea, while the third is separated from Boeotia on the north by the mountains Cithaeron and Parnes.

Aufidus. The principal river of Apulia, flowing with a rapid current into the Adriatic. Venusia, the birthplace of Horace, was on the Aufidus.

Augila. An oasis in the Great Desert of Africa, ten days' journey west of the Oasis of Ammon, abounding in date palms.

Augustus, Octavianus Caesar. Emperor of Rome,

was son of Octavius, a senator, and Accia, sister to Julius Caesar. He was associated in the triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus, and defeated the armies of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi. Octavia, the sister of Augustus, married Antony after the death of his wife Fulvia. Octavia, however, was slighted for the charms of Cleopatra, which incensed Augustus, who took up arms to avenge the wrongs of his sister, and at the great battle of Actium, B. C. 31, the forces of Antony and Cleopatra suffered a disastrous defeat.

Aurelianus. Emperor of Rome, was austere and cruel in the execution of the laws and in his treatment of his soldiers. He was famous for his military character, and his expedition against Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, gained him great honors. It is said that in his various battles he killed 800 men with his own hand. He was assassinated near Byzantium, A. D. 275.

Aurellius, M. Antoninus. Surnamed *The Philosopher*, possessed all the virtues which should adorn the character of a prince. He raised to the imperial dignity his brother L. Verus, whose dissipation and voluptuousness were as conspicuous as the moderation of the philosopher. During their reign the Quadi, Parthians, and Marcomanni were defeated. Verus died of apoplexy, and Antoninus survived him eight years, dying in his sixty-first

year, after a reign of nineteen years and ten days.

Aurora. A goddess, daughter of Hyperion and Thia or Thea. She is generally represented by the poets as sitting in a chariot and opening with her fingers the gates of the east, pouring dew on the earth, and making the flowers grow. The Greeks call her Eos.

Auster. Called Notus by the Greeks, the south wind, or strictly the southwest wind. It frequently brought with it fogs and rain; but at certain seasons of the year it was a dry, sultry wind, injurious both to man and to vegetation, the *Sirocco* of the modern Italians.

Autolycus. Son of Hermes (Mercury) and Chione, and father of Anticlea, who was the mother of Ulysses.

Automedon. Son of Dioreas, the charioteer and companion of Achilles, and, after the death of the latter, the companion of his son Pyrrhus. Hence Automedon is used as the name of any skillful charioteer.

Avernus Lacus. A lake close to the promontory between Cumae and Puteoli, filling the crater of an extinct volcano. The lake was celebrated in mythology on account of its connection with the lower world. Near it was the cave of the Cumaean Sibyl, through which Aeneas descended to the lower world.

Babylon. One of the oldest cities of the ancient world, built on both banks of the river Euphrates.

Bacchus. Son of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. He was the god of wine, and is generally represented crowned with vine leaves. He is said to have married Ariadne after she had been forsaken by Theseus.

Baiae. A town in Campania, on a small bay west of Naples, and opposite Puteoli, was situated in a beautiful country, which abounded in warm mineral springs. The baths of Baiae were the most celebrated in Italy, and the town itself was the favorite watering-place of the Romans. The whole country was studded with the palaces of the Roman nobles and emperors, which covered the coast from Baiae to Puteoli. The site of ancient Baiae is now for the most part covered by the sea.

Balbus, L. Cornelius. Served under Pompey against Sertorius in Spain, and received from Pompey the Roman citizenship. He returned with Pompey to Rome, where he lived on intimate terms with Caesar as well as Pompey. In B. c. 56 he was accused of having illegally assumed the Roman citizenship; he was defended by Cicero, whose speech has come down to us, and was acquitted.

Baleares. Also called Gymnesiae, by the Greeks.

Two islands in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Spain, distinguished by the epithets *Major* and *Minor*, whence their modern names *Majorca* and *Minorca*. Their inhabitants, also called *Baleares*, were celebrated as slingers.

Barbari. The name given by the Greeks to all foreigners, whose language was not Greek, and who were therefore regarded by the Greeks as an inferior race. The Romans applied the name to all people who spoke neither Greek nor Latin.

Bassareus. A surname of Dionysus, probably derived from *bassaris*, a fox-skin, worn by the god himself and the Maenads in Thrace. Hence Bassaris was the name of a female Bacchante.

Belesis or Belesys. A Chaldean priest at Babylon, who is said, in conjunction with Arbaces, the Mede, to have overthrown the old Assyrian empire. Belesis afterwards received the satrapy of Babylon from Arbaces.

Belgae. A people of German origin, inhabiting the northeast of Gaul, were bounded on the north by the Rhine, on the west by the ocean, on the south by the Sequana (*Seine*) and Matrona (*Marne*), and on the east by the territory of the Treviri. They were the bravest of the inhabitants of Gaul, and were subdued by Caesar after a courageous resistance.

Belgium. The name generally applied to the

territory of the Bellovaci, and of the tribes dependent upon the latter, namely, the Atrebates, Ambiani, Velliocasses, Auleri, and Caleti. Belgium did not include the whole country inhabited by the Belgae, for we find the Nervii, Remi, etc., expressly excluded from it.

Belisarius. A celebrated general who, in the reign of Justinian, emperor of Constantinople, renewed the victories which had rendered the first Romans so distinguished. He died, after a life of glory, suffering from royal ingratitude, B. C. 565.

Bellerophon. Son of Glaucus, king of Ephyre, and Eurymede, was at first called Hipponous. He was sent by Iobates, king of Lycia, to conquer the monster Chimaera. Minerva assisted him in the expedition, and by the aid of the winged horse Pegasus he conquered the monster and returned victorious. After sending him on other dangerous adventures, Iobates gave him his daughter in marriage and made him successor to his throne.

Bellona. Goddess of war, was daughter of Phorcys and Ceto; called by the Greeks Enyo, and is often confounded with Minerva. She prepared the chariot of Mars when he was going to war, and appeared in battles armed with a whip to animate the combatants, and holding a torch.

Belus. One of the most ancient kings of Babylon, about 1800 years before the age of

Semiramis, was made a god after death, and was worshipped by the Assyrians and Babylonians. He was supposed to be the son of the Osiris of the Egyptians. The temple of Belus was the most ancient and magnificent in the world, and was said to have been originally the tower of Babel.

Berenice. The mother of Agrippa, whose name occurs in the history of the Jews as daughter-in-law of Herod the Great. A number of others of minor celebrity were known by the same name.

Bilbilis (*Baubola*). A town of the Celtiberi in Hispania Tarraconensis, the birthplace of the poet Martial.

Bingium (*Bingen*). A town on the Rhine in Gallica Belgica.

Bithynia. A district of Asia Minor, bounded on the west by Mysia, on the north by the Pontus Euxinus, on the east by Paphlagonia, and on the south by Phrygia Epictetus.

Bituriges. A numerous and powerful Celtic people in Gallia Aquitania, who had in early times the supremacy over the other Celts in Gaul.

Boadicea. A famous British queen who rebelled against the Romans and was defeated, upon which she poisoned herself. Her cruel treatment by the Romans is the subject of an ode by Cowper.

Boeotia. A district of Greece, bounded north by Opuntian Locris, east by the Euboean Sea,

south by Attica, Megaris, and the Corinthian Gulf, and west by Phocis.

Boethius. A Roman statesman and author, born about A. D. 470, was famous for his general learning, and especially for his knowledge of Greek philosophy. He was first highly favored by Theodosius the Great ; but having awakened his suspicion, he was thrown into prison by him, and afterwards put to death. It was during his imprisonment that he wrote his celebrated work, *De Consolatione Philosophiae*, which has come down to us.

Boii. One of the most powerful of the Celtic people, said to have dwelt originally in Gaul (Transalpinga).

Boreas. The name of the north wind blowing from the Hyperborean mountains. According to the poets, he was son of Astræus and Aurora. Boreas is said by Homer to have turned himself into a horse out of love for the muses of Erichonius. (Il. xx. 223.)

Bosporus (*Ox-ford*). The name of any straits among the Greeks, but especially applied to the Thracian Bosporus (*Channel of Constantinople*), which unites the Propontis or Sea of Marmora with the Euxine or Black Sea ; and the Cimmerian Bosporus (*Straits of Kaffa*), which unites the Palus Maeotis or Sea of Azof with the Euxine or Black Sea.

Bovillae. An ancient town in Latium at the foot of the Alban mountain, on the Appian Way,

about ten miles from Rome. Near it Clodius was killed by Milo, B. C. 52.

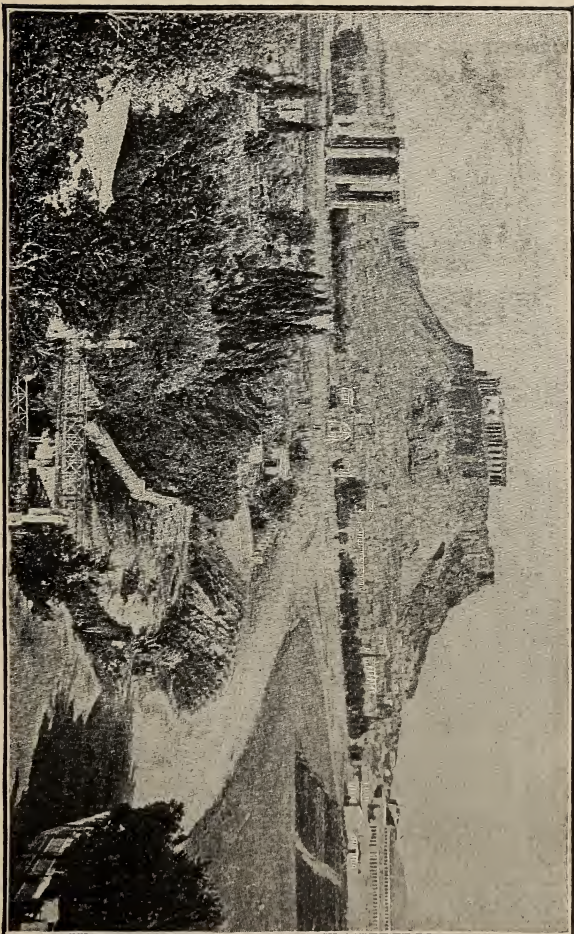
ennus. A general of the Galli Senones, who entered Italy, defeated the Romans, and marched into the city. The Romans fled into the Capitol, and left the city in possession of the enemy. The Gauls climbed the Tarpeian rock in the night, and would have taken the Capitol had not the Romans been awakened by the cackling of some geese, upon which they roused themselves and repelled the enemy.

Briareus. A famous giant, son of Coelus and Terra. He had a hundred hands and fifty heads, and was also called Aegeon.

Briseis. Daughter of Briseus, of Lyrnessus, fell into the hands of Achilles, but was seized by Agamemnon. Hence arose the dire feud between the two heroes.

Britannia. The island of England and Scotland, which was also called *Albion*. Hibernia, or *Ireland*, is usually spoken of as a separate island, but is sometimes included under the general name of the *Insulae Britannicae*, which also comprehended the smaller islands around the coast of Great Britain.

Britannicus. Son of the emperor Claudius and Messalina, was born A. D. 42. Agrippina, the second wife of Claudius, induced the emperor to adopt her own son, and give him precedence over Britannicus. This son, the emperor Nero, ascended the throne in 54.



The Acropolis of Athens.

See page 47.

and caused Britannicus to be poisoned in the following year.

Brundisium or **Brundisium** (*Brindisi*). A town in Calabria, on a small bay of the Adriatic, forming an excellent harbor, to which the place owed its importance. The Appia Via terminated at Brundisium, and it was the usual place of embarkation for Greece and the East. It was conquered and colonized by the Romans, B. C. 245. The poet Pacuvius was born at this town, and Vergil died here on his return from Greece, B. C. 19.

Brutus, L. Junius. Son of M. Junius and Tarquinia. When Lucretia killed herself, B. C. 509, in consequence of the brutality of Tarquin, Brutus snatched the dagger from the wound and swore upon the reeking blade immortal hatred to the royal family, and made the people swear they would submit no longer to the kingly authority. His sons conspired to restore the Tarquins, and were tried and condemned before their father, who himself attended their execution. Mr. John Howard Payne, the American dramatist, has written a tragedy of which Brutus is the hero.

Brutus, Marcus Junius. Father of Caesar's murderer, followed the party of Marius, and was conquered by Pompey, by whose orders he was put to death.

Brutus, Marcus Junius. The destroyer of Caesar, conspired, with many of the most illustrious citizens of Rome, against Caesar, and stabbed

him in the senate-house. The tumult following the murder was great, but the conspirators fled to the Capitol, and, by proclaiming freedom and liberty to the populace, for the time established tranquillity. Antony, however, soon obtained the popular ear, and the murderers were obliged to leave Rome. Brutus retired into Greece, where he gained many friends. He was soon pursued by Antony, who was accompanied by the young Octavius. The famous battle of Philippi followed, in which Brutus and his friend Cassius, who commanded the left wing of the army, were totally defeated. Brutus fell on his own sword, B. C. 42, and was honored with a magnificent funeral by Antony. Plutarch relates that Caesar's ghost appeared to Brutus in his tent before the battle of Philippi, warning him of his approaching fall. Shakespeare, in his tragedy of *Julius Caesar*, makes Antony speak of Brutus as "the noblest Roman of them all," adding, in reference to his character :

" His life was gentle ; and the elements
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, ' This was a man.' "

Bucephalus. A horse of Alexander's, so frequently named by writers that the term has become proverbial. Alexander was the only person that could mount him, and he always knelt down for his master to bestride him.

Burgundiones or **Burgundii**. A powerful nation of Germany, dwelt originally between the Viadus (*Oder*) and the Vistula, and were of the same race as the Vandals or Goths. They were driven out of their original abodes by the Gepidae, and the greater part of them settled in the country on the Maine. In the fifth century they settled in Gaul, where they founded the powerful kingdom of *Burgundy*. Their chief towns were Geneva and Lyons.

Byzantium (*Constantinople*). A town on the Thracian Bosphorus, founded by the Megarians, B. C. 658, is said to have derived its name from Byzas, the leader of the colony and the son of Poseidon (Neptune). A new city was built on its site, B. C. 330, by Constantine; who made it the capital of the empire, and changed its name into Constantinopolis.

Cacus. A famous robber, son of Vulcan and Medusa, represented as a three-headed monster vomiting flames. He resided in Italy, and the avenues of his cave were covered with human bones. When Hercules returned from the conquest of Geryon, Cacus stole some of his cows, and Hercules, discovering the theft, strangled Cacus in his cave.

Cadmus. Son of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, and Telephassa, or Agriope, was ordered by his father to go in quest of his sister Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away. His search proving fruitless, he consulted the oracle of

Apollo, and was told to build a city where he saw a heifer stop in the grass, and call the country around Boeotia. He found the heifer, as indicated by the oracle. Requiring water, he sent his companions to fetch some from a neighboring grove. The water was guarded by a dragon, who devoured those who were sent for it, and Cadmus, tired of waiting, went himself to the place. He attacked the dragon and killed it, sowing its teeth in the ground, on which a number of armed men rose out of the earth. Cadmus threw a stone among them, and they at once began fighting, and all were killed except five, who assisted him in building the city. Cadmus introduced the use of letters in Greece—the alphabet, as introduced by him, consisting of sixteen letters.

Caduceus. A rod entwined at one end with two serpents. It was the attribute of Mercury, and was given to him by Apollo in exchange for the lyre.

Caesar. A surname given to the Julian family in Rome. This name, after it had been dignified in the person of Julius Caesar and his successors, was given to the heir-apparent of the empire in the age of the Roman emperors. The first twelve emperors were distinguished by the name of Caesar. They reigned in this order — Julius Caesar, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. Sue-

tonius has written an exhaustive history of the Caesars. C. Julius Caesar, the first emperor of Rome, was son of L. Caesar and Aurelia, the daughter of Cotta. He was descended, according to some accounts, from Iulus, the son of Aeneas. His eloquence procured him friends at Rome, and the generous manner in which he lived equally served to promote his interest. He was appointed for five years over the Gauls. Here he enlarged the boundaries of the Roman empire by conquest, and invaded Britain, which till then was unknown to the Romans. The corrupt state of the Roman senate, and the ambition of Caesar and Pompey, caused a civil war. Neither of these celebrated Romans would endure a superior, and the smallest matters were grounds enough for unsheathing the sword. By the influence of Pompey a decree was passed to strip Caesar of his power. Antony, as tribune, opposed this, and went to Caesar's camp with the news. On this Caesar crossed the Rubicon, which was the boundary of his province. The passage of the Rubicon was a declaration of war, and Caesar entered Italy with his army. Upon this Pompey left Rome and retired to Dyrrachium, and Caesar shortly afterwards entered Rome. He then went to Spain, where he conquered the partisans of Pompey, and on his return to Rome was declared dictator, and soon afterward consul. The two hostile generals met in the

plains of Pharsalia, and a great battle ensued, B. C. 48. Pompey was defeated, and fled to Egypt, where he was slain. At length Caesar's glory came to an end. Enemies had sprung up around him, and a conspiracy, consisting of many influential Romans, was formed against him. Conspicuous among the conspirators was Brutus, his most intimate friend, who, with others, assassinated him in the senate-house on the ides of March, B. C. 44, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He wrote his Commentaries on the Gallic wars when the battles were fought. This work is admired for its elegance and purity of style. It was after his conquest over Pharnaces, king of Pontus, that he made use of the words, which have since become proverbial *veni, vidi, vici*, illustrative of the activity of his operations. Shakespeare's tragedy of *Julius Caesar*, in the third act of which he is assassinated, uttering as his last words, "*Et tu, Brute!* Then fall Caesar"—is devoted to the conspiracy and its results, ending with defeat and death of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi.

Calagurris (*Calahorra*). A town of the Vascones in Hispania Tarraconensis near the Iberus. It was the birthplace of Quintilian.

Calchas. The son of Thestor, was the wisest of the soothsayers among the Greeks at Troy. He died at Claros from grief on meeting with a soothsayer, Mopsas by name, who proved wiser than he.

Caligula. A Roman emperor, was son of Germanicus by Agrippina. He was proud, wanton, and cruel. He was pleased when disasters befell his subjects, and often expressed a wish that the Romans had but one head that he might have the pleasure of striking it off. He had a favorite horse made consul and adorned it with the most valuable trappings and ornaments. The tyrant was murdered, A. D. 41, in his twenty-ninth year, after a reign of three years and ten months.

Callinus. The earliest Greek elegiac poet, probably flourished about B. C. 700.

Calliope. One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry.

Callirrhoe. Afterwards called Enneacrunus, or the *Nine Springs*, because its water was distributed by nine pipes, was the most celebrated well in Athens, situated in the south-east part of the city. It still retains its ancient name *Callirrhoe*.

Calpe (*Gibraltar*). A mountain in the south of Spain on the straits between the Atlantic and Mediterranean. This and Mount Abyla, opposite to it on the African coast, were called the *Columns of Hercules*.

Calpurnia. Daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso, consul B. C. 58, and last wife of the dictator Caesar, to whom she was married in 59.

Calydon. A city of Aetolia, where Oeneus, the father of Meleager, reigned. During the

reign of Oeneus, Diana sent a wild boar to ravage the country on account of the neglect which had been shown of her divinity by the king. All the princes of the age assembled to hunt the Calydonian boar. Meleager killed the animal, and gave the head to Atalanta, of whom he was enamored.

Calypso. One of the Oceanides, or one of the daughters of Atlas according to some writers. When Ulysses was shipwrecked on her coasts she received him with hospitality, and offered him immortality if he would remain with her as a husband, which he refused to do, and after seven years' delay he was permitted to depart from the island where Calypso reigned.

Cambuni Montes. The mountains which separate Macedonia and Thessaly.

Cambyses. King of Persia, was the son of Cyrus the Great. He conquered Egypt, and was so disgusted at the superstition of the Egyptians that he killed their god Apis and plundered their temples.

Camillus, L. Furius. A celebrated Roman, called a second Romulus from the services he rendered his country. He was banished for distributing the spoils he had obtained at Veii. During his exile Rome was besieged by the Gauls under Brennus. The besieged Romans then elected him Dictator, and he went to the relief of his country, which he delivered after it had been some time occupied by the enemy. He died B. C. 365.

Campania. A district of Italy, the name of which is probably derived from *campus* "a plain," separated from Latium by the river Liris, and from Lucania at a later time by the river Silarus, though in the time of Augustus it did not extend farther south than the promontory of Minerva. In still earlier times the *Ager Campanus* included only the country round Capua.

Campus Martius. A large plain without the walls of Rome, where the Roman youth were instructed in athletic exercises and learned to throw the discus, hurl the javelin, etc.

Canis. The constellation of the *Great Dog*. The most important star in this constellation was specially named *Canis* or *Canicula*, and also *Sirius*. The Dies Caniculares were as proverbial for the heat of the weather among the Romans as are the dog-days among ourselves.

Caphareus (*Capo d'Oro*). A rocky and dangerous promontory on the southeast of Euboea, where the Greek fleet is said to have been wrecked on its return from Troy.

Capitolinum. A celebrated temple and citadel at Rome on the Tarpeian rock.

Cappadocia. A district of Asia Minor.

Capra or **Capella.** The brightest star in the constellation of the *Auriga* or *Charioteer*, is said to have been originally the nymph or goat who nursed the infant Zeus (Jupiter) in Crete.

Capricornus (*The Goat*). A sign of the Zodiac, between the Archer and the Waterman, is said to have fought with Jupiter against the Titans.

Capua (*Capua*). The chief city of Campania, either founded or colonized by the Etruscans.

Caracalla. Son of the emperor Septimius Severus, was notorious for his cruelties. He killed his brother Geta in his mother's arms, and attempted to destroy the writings of Aristotle. After a life made odious by his vices he was assassinated, A. D. 217, in the forty-third year of his age. The historian Gibbon calls him "the common enemy of mankind."

Carthago (*Carthage*). A celebrated city of Africa, the rival of Rome, and for a long period the capital of the country, and mistress of Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia. The time of its foundation is unknown, but it seems to be agreed that it was built by Dido about 869 years before the Christian era, or, according to some writers, 72 or 73 years before the foundation of Rome. It had reached its highest glory in the days of Hamilcar and Hannibal.

Casca, P. Servilius. Tribune of the plebs, B. C. 44, and one of Caesar's assassins.

Caspium Mare (*The Caspian Sea*). A great salt-water lake in Asia. Probably at some remote period the Caspian was united both with the sea of Aral and with the Arctic Ocean. Both lakes have their surface considerably below

that of the Euxine or Black Sea, the Caspian nearly 350 feet, and the Aral about 200 feet, and both are still sinking by evaporation.

Cassandra. Daughter of Priam and Hecuba, was passionately loved by Apollo, who promised to grant her whatever she might require, and she obtained from him the power of seeing into futurity; but when she refused to return his love, Apollo decreed that her prophecies, though true, should never be believed. She was allotted to Agamemnon in the division of the spoils of Troy, and was slain by Clytemnestra, Agamemnon's wife.

Cassius, C. A celebrated Roman who became famous by being first quaestor to Crassus in his expedition against Parthia. He married Junia, the sister of Brutus, and joined Brutus in the conspiracy formed to assassinate Caesar, after which she returned to Philippi with Brutus, and commanded one wing of the army in the famous battle fought there. On the defeat of his forces he ordered one of his freedmen to kill him, and he perished by the sword which had inflicted a wound on Caesar. He was called by Brutus "the last of all the Romans."

Castor and Pollux. Were twin brothers, sons of Jupiter and Leda. Mercury carried them to Pallena, where they were educated. As soon as they arrived at manhood they embarked with Jason in quest of the Golden Fleece. In this expedition they evinced

great courage. Pollux defeated and slew Amycus in the combat of the Cestus, and was afterward considered to be the god and patron of boxing and wrestling. Castor distinguished himself in the management of horses.

Catilina, L. Sergius. A celebrated Roman descended from a noble family. When he had squandered his fortune he secretly meditated the ruin of his country, and conspired with many Romans as dissolute as himself to extirpate the senate, plunder the treasures, and set Rome on fire. This plot, known as the Catiline conspiracy, was unsuccessful. The history of it is written by Sallust. Catiline was killed in battle, B. C. 63.

Cato, Marcus. Was great-grandson of the censor Cato. The early virtues that appeared in his childhood seemed to promise that he would become a great man. He was austere in his morals and a strict follower of the tenets of the Stoics. His fondness for candor was so great that his veracity became proverbial. In the Catilinian conspiracy he supported Cicero, and was the chief cause of the capital punishment which was inflicted on some of the conspirators. He stabbed himself after reading Plato's treatise on the immortality of the soul, B. C. 46, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Addison has familiarized us with a portion of the history of the great Roman in his noble

tragedy of "Cato," in which occurs—in the fifth act—the well-known soliloquy on the immortality of the soul. Pope wrote the prologue to the play, which he commences with the familiar couplet :

" To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart."

Caucasus, Caucasii Montes (*Caucasus*). A great chain of mountains in Asia, extending from the eastern shore of the Pontus Euxinus (*Black Sea*) to the western shore of the Caspian.

Cecrops. A hero of the Pelasgic race, said to have been the first king of Attica. Cecrops is said to have founded Athens, the citadel of which was called Cecropia after him, to have divided Attica into twelve communities, and to have introduced the first elements of civilized life; he instituted marriage, abolished bloody sacrifices, and taught his subjects how to worship the gods.

Celsus. A physician in the age of Tiberius, who wrote eight books on medicine, besides treatises on agriculture, rhetoric, and military affairs.

Celtae. A mighty race, which occupied the greater part of western Europe in ancient times. The most powerful part of the nation appears to have taken up its abode in the center of the country, called after them Gallia, between the Garumna in the south and the Sequana and Matrona in the north.

From this country they spread over various parts of Europe.

Censorinus. Author of an extant treatise entitled *De Die Natali*, which treats of the generation of man, of his natal hour, of the influence of the stars and genii upon his career, and discusses the various methods employed for the division and calculation of time.

Centauri. A people of Thessaly, half men and half horses. They were the offspring of Centaurus and Stilbia.

Centumviri. The members of a court of justice at Rome. Though originally 105 in number, they were known as Centumvirs, and this name they retained when they were increased to 180.

Cephalus. Son of Deion and Diomedes, and husband of Procris or Procne. He was beloved by Eos (Aurora), but, as he rejected her advances from love to his wife, she advised him to try the fidelity of Procris. The goddess then metamorphosed him into a stranger, and sent him with rich presents to his house. Procris was tempted by the brilliant presents to yield to the stranger, who then discovered himself to be her husband, whereupon she fled in shame to Crete.

Cepheus. King of Aethiopia, son of Belus, husband of Cassiopea, and father of Andromeda, was placed among the stars after his death.

Cerberus. A dog of Pluto. According to Hesiod he had fifty heads, but according to other mythologists he had three only. He was placed at the entrance to the infernal regions to prevent the living from entering, and the inhabitants of the place from escaping.

Ceres. The goddess of corn and harvests, was daughter of Saturn and Vesta. She was the mother of Proserpine, who was carried away by Pluto while she was gathering flowers.

Chaeronea. A city of Boeotia celebrated for a great battle fought there in which the Athenians were defeated by the Boeotians, B. C. 447, and for the victory which Philip of Macedonia obtained there over the confederate armies of the Thebans and Athenians, B. C. 338. It was the birthplace of Plutarch. Milton in one of his sonnets alludes to the place :

“ That dishonest victory,
At Chaeronea fatal to liberty,
Killed with report that old man eloquent.”

Isocrates is the *old man eloquent* thus alluded to.

Chalcidice. A peninsula in Macedonia, between the Thermaic and Strymonic gulfs.

Chaldaea. In the narrower sense, was a province of Babylonia, about the lower course of the Euphrates, the border of the Arabian Desert, and the head of the Persian Gulf. In a wider sense, the term is applied to the

whole of Babylonia, and even to the Babylonian empire, on account of the supremacy which the Chaldeans acquired at Babylon.

Chaos. The vacant and infinite space which existed, according to the ancient cosmogonies, previous to the creation of the world, and out of which the gods, men, and all things arose. Chaos was called the mother of Erebus, and Night.

Charites. Called Gratiae by the Romans, and by us the Graces, were the personification of Grace and Beauty. The Charites are usually described as the daughters of Zeus (Jupiter), and as three in number, namely, Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia. The names of the Charites sufficiently express their character. They were the goddesses who enhanced the enjoyments of life by refinement and gentleness.

Charon. A god of the infernal regions, son of Nox and Erebus, who conducted the souls of the dead in a boat over the rivers Styx and Acheron.

Cheops. A king of Egypt, after Rhampsinitus, famous for building pyramids.

Chersonesus (*Peninsula of the Dardanelles* or of *Gallipoli*). Usually called at Athens *The Chersonesus*, without any distinguishing epithet, the narrow slip of land, 420 stadia in length, running between the Hellespont and the gulf of Melas, and connected with



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Augustus.

the Thracian mainland by an isthmus, which was fortified by a wall, 36 stadia across, near Cardia.

Chimaera. A celebrated monster which continually vomited flames. It was destroyed by Bellerophon.

Chios and Chius (*Scio*). One of the largest and most famous islands of the Aegean Sea, lay opposite to the peninsula of Clazomenae on the coast of Ionia.

Chiron. A centaur, half a man and half a horse, son of Philyra and Saturn. He was famous for his knowledge of music, medicine, and shooting, and taught mankind the use of plants and medicinal herbs.

Chryseis. The daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo at Chryse. She was captured by the Greeks on the taking of Syrnessus and was given to Agamemnon. Her father, however, came and ransomed her.

Cicero, M. T. Born at Arpinum, was son of a Roman knight and lineally descended from the ancient kings of the Sabines. In youth he displayed many abilities, and was taught philosophy by Philo, and law by Mutius Scaevola. He applied himself with great diligence to the study of oratory and was distinguished above all the speakers of his time in the Roman Forum. He signalized himself in opposing Catiline, whom he publicly accused of treason against the state,

and whom he drove from the city. After a number of vicissitudes of fortune he was assassinated, B. C. 43, at the age of sixty-three.

Cimbri. A Celtic people, probably of the same race as the Cymry.

Cimon. Father of the celebrated Miltiades, was secretly murdered by order of the sons of Pisistratus.

Cincinnatus, L. Q. A celebrated Roman, who was informed as he plowed in the fields that the senate had chosen him to be Dictator. On this he left the plow and repaired to the field of battle, where his countrymen were opposed by the Volsci and Aequi. He conquered the enemy, and entered Rome in triumph.

Cinna. L. Cornelius Cinna, the famous leader of the popular party during the absence of Sulla in the East.

Cinyras. Son of Apollo, king of Cyprus, and priest of the Paphian Aphrodite (Venus). By his own daughter, Myrrha, or Smyrna, he became the father of Adonis. Hence we find in the poets Myrrha called *Cinyreia virgo* and Adonis *Cinyreius juvenis*.

Circe. A daughter of Sol and Perseis, celebrated for her knowledge of magic and venomous herbs. She was carried by her father to an island called Aeaea. Ulysses on his return from the Trojan war visited her coasts, and his companions were changed by her potions

into swine. Ulysses, who was fortified against enchantments by an herb which he had received from Mercury, demanded of Circe the restoration of his companions to their former shape; she complied with his wishes, and eventually permitted him to depart from her island.

Claudia Gens. Patrician and plebeian. The patrician Claudii were of Sabine origin, and came to Rome in B. C. 504, when they were received among the patricians. They were noted for their pride and haughtiness, their disdain for the laws, and their hatred of the plebeians. They bore various surnames. The plebeian Claudii were divided into several families, of which the most celebrated was that of Marcellus.

Claudianus. A celebrated poet, in the age of Honorius, who is considered by some writers to equal Vergil in the majestic character of his style.

Claudius, T. Drusus Nero. Son of Drusus, became emperor of Rome after the death of Caligula. He went to Britain, and obtained a triumph for victories achieved by his generals. He suffered himself to be governed by favorites whose avarice plundered the state and distracted the provinces. He was poisoned by Agrippina, who wished to raise her son Nero to the throne.

Clearchus. A Spartan who distinguished himself in several important commands during

the latter part of the Peloponnesian war, and at the close of it persuaded the Spartans to send him as a general to Thrace, to protect the Greeks in that quarter against the Thracians. But having been recalled by the ephors, and refusing to obey their orders, he was condemned to death. He thereupon crossed over to Cyrus, collected for him a large force of Greek mercenaries, and marched with him into Upper Asia, B. C. 401, in order to dethrone his brother Artaxerxes, being the only Greek who was aware of the prince's real object. After the battle of Cunaxa and the death of Cyrus, Clearchus and the other Greek generals were made prisoners by the treachery of Tissaphernes, and were put to death.

Cleon. The son of Cleaenetus, was originally a tanner at Athens. He managed to bring himself prominently before the people in B. C. 429, and to make himself a person of great political importance for some six years of the Peloponnesian war (428-422); but both Aristophanes and Thucydides speak of him as a vile, unprincipled demagogue. Aristophanes made many attacks upon him in his plays, especially in his comedy "The Knights."

Cleopatra. Queen of Egypt, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, was celebrated for her beauty. Antony became enamored of her and married her, ignoring his vows to Octavia, the sister

of Augustus. He gave her the greatest part of the eastern provinces of the Roman empire. This caused a rupture between Augustus and Antony, and these two famous men met at Actium, when Cleopatra, by flying with sixty ships, ruined the battle for Antony, and he was defeated. Cleopatra destroyed herself by applying an asp to her breast.

Clio. The first of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over history.

Cloacina. A goddess of Rome who presided over the Cloacae, which were large receptacles for the filth of the whole city.

Cloelia. A Roman virgin, one of the hostages given to Porsena, who escaped from the Etruscan camp and swam across the Tiber to Rome. She was sent back by the Romans to Porsena, who was so struck with her gallant deed that he not only set her at liberty, but allowed her to take with her a part of the hostages.

Clotho. The youngest of the three Parcae, who were the daughters of Jupiter and Themis, was supposed to preside over the moment of birth. She held the distaff in her hand and spun the thread of life.

Clusius. A surname of Janus, whose temple was closed in peace.

Clymene. Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Iapetus, to whom she bore Atlas and Prometheus.

Clytemnestra. A daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and Leda, married Agamemnon, king of Argos, during whose absence in the Trojan war she fell in love with his cousin Aegysthus. On the return of Agamemnon, Clytemnestra murdered him, as well as Cassandra, whom he had brought with him. After this Clytemnestra ascended the throne of Argos. In the meantime her son Orestes, after an absence of seven years, returned, resolved to avenge the death of his father Agamemnon. On an occasion when Aegysthus and Clytemnestra repaired to the Temple of Apollo, Orestes, with his friend Pylades, killed them.

Clytia or Clytie. A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, beloved by Apollo. She was changed into a sunflower.

Cnidus or Gnidus. A celebrated city of Asia Minor, on the promontory of Triopium on the coast of Caria.

Cocles, P. Horatius. A celebrated Roman who alone opposed the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge while his companions were cutting off the communication with the other shore. When the bridge was destroyed, Cocles, though wounded by the darts of the enemy, leapt into the Tiber and swam across it, armed as he was. For his heroism a brazen statue was raised to him in the Temple of Vulcan. Lord Macaulay, who has written a noble poem on this heroic deed of Horatius

Cocles, says, "There are several versions of the story, and these versions differ from each other in points of no small importance." According to his version Horatius had two companions who stood by his side defending the bridge; these were Spurius Lartius and Herminius. The final quatrain of the poem records how—

" With weeping and with laughter
Still is the story told,
How well Horatius kept the bridge,
In the brave days of old."

Codrus. The last king of Athens, son of Melanthus. When the Heraclidae made war against Athens, the oracle said that the victory would be granted to that nation whose king was killed in battle. The Heraclidae on hearing this gave orders to spare the life of Codrus, but the patriotic king disguised himself, and, engaging with one of the enemy, was killed. The Athenians obtained the victory, and Codrus was regarded as the savior of his country.

Coelus or Uranus. An ancient deity supposed to be the father of Saturn, Oceanus, and Hyperion.

Colchis or Colchos. A country of Asia famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, and as being the birthplace of Medea.

Collatinus, L. Tarquinius. A nephew of Tarquin the Proud. He married Lucretia. He, with Brutus, drove the Tarquins from Rome.

Colonia Agrippina, or Agrippinensis (*Cologne* on the Rhine). Originally the chief town of the Ubii, and called *Oppidum*, or *Civitas Ubiorum*, was a place of small importance till A. D. 51, when a Roman colony was planted in the town by the emperor Cladius, at the instigation of his wife Agrippina, who was born here, and from whom it derived its new name. It soon became a large and flourishing city, and was the capital of Lower Germany.

Colossus. A celebrated brazen image at Rhodes, which was considered to be one of the seven wonders of the world. It was 105 Greek feet in height, and cost 300 talents. It bestrode the entrance to the smaller harbor of Rhodes.

Commodus, L. Aurelius Antoninus. Son of M. Antoninus, succeeded his father in the Roman empire. He was naturally cruel and fond of indulging his licentious propensities. Desirous of being likened to Hercules, he adorned his shoulders with a lion's skin, and carried a knotted club in his hand. He fought with the gladiators, and boasted of his skill in killing wild beasts in the amphitheater. He was strangled by a wrestler in the thirty-first year of his age, A. D. 192.

Comus. The god of revelry, feasting, and nocturnal amusements. He is represented as a drunken young man with a torch in his hand.

Concordia. The goddess of peace and concord

at Rome, to whom Camillus raised a temple in the Capitol.

Confluentes (*Coblentz*). A town in Germany, at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine.

Confucius. A Chinese philosopher, as much honored among his countrymen as if he had been a monarch. He died about B. C. 499.

Conon. A famous general of Athens, son of Timotheus. He was made governor of all the islands of the Athenians, and was defeated in a naval battle by Lysander. He defeated the Spartans near Cnidos, when Pisander, the enemy's admiral, was killed. He died in prison B. C. 393.

Consentes Dii. The twelve Etruscan gods who formed the council of Jupiter, consisting of six male and six female divinities. We do not know the names of all of them, but it is certain that Juno, Minerva, Summanus, Vulcan, Saturn, and Mars were among them.

Constantia. A granddaughter of the great Constantine, who married the Emperor Gratian.

Constantinopolis (*Constantinople*). Built on the site of the ancient Byzantium, by Constantine the Great, who called it after his own name, and made it the capital of the Roman empire.

Constantinus. Surnamed *the Great*, from the greatness of his exploits, was son of Constantius. It is said that as he was going to fight against Maxentius, one of his rivals, he saw

a cross in the sky with the inscription *In hoc vince*. From this he became a convert to Christianity, ever after adopting a cross for his standard. He founded a city where old Byzantium formerly stood, and called it Constantinopolis. There he kept his court, and made it the rival of Rome in population and magnificence. He died A. D. 337, after a reign of thirty-one years of the greatest glory.

Constantius Chlorus. Son of Eutropius, and father of the great Constantine. He obtained victories in Britain and Germany. He became the colleague of Galerius on the abdication of Diocletian, and died A. D. 306, bearing the reputation of being brave, humane, and benevolent.

Consul. A magistrate at Rome with regal authority for the space of a year. There were two consuls, who were annually chosen in the Campus Martius. The first two were L. Jun. Brutus and L. Tarquinius Collatinus.

Corduba (*Cordova*). One of the largest cities in Spain, and the capital of Baetica, on the right bank of Baetis; made a Roman colony B. C. 152; birthplace of the two Senecas and of Lucan.

Corfinium. Chief town of the Peligni in Samnium, strongly fortified, and memorable as the place which the Italians in the Social war destined to be the new capital of Italy in place of Rome, on which account it was called *Italica*.

Corinna. A celebrated woman of Thebes, whose father was Archelodorus. It is said that she obtained a poetical prize five times against the competitorship of Pindar.

Corinthiacus Isthmus. Often called simply *the Isthmus*, lay between the Corinthian and Saronic Gulfs, and connected the Peloponnesus with the mainland, or Hellas proper. In its narrowest part it was forty stadia, or five Roman miles across. Four unsuccessful attempts were made to dig a canal across the Isthmus, namely, by Demetrius Poliorcetes, Julius Caesar, Caligula, and Nero.

Corinthus. Called in Homer *Ephyra*, a city on the above-mentioned Isthmus. It had two harbors—Cenchreae on the east or Saronic Gulf, and Lechaëum on the west or Cryssaean Gulf. Its favorable position, between two seas, raised Corinth in very early times to great commercial prosperity, and made it the emporium of the trade between Europe and Asia. At Corinth the first triremes were built; and the first sea-fight on record was between the Corinthians and their colonists, the Corcyraeans.

Coriolanus. The surname of C. Martius, from his victory over Corioli. After a number of military exploits, and many services to his country, he was refused the consulship. He was banished, and went to the Volsci, where he met with a gracious reception from Tullus Aufidius, whom he advised to make war

against Rome, marching with the Volsci as general. His approach alarmed the Romans, who sent his mother and his wife to meet him to appease his resentment against his countrymen, which with difficulty they succeeded in doing. Shakespeare has made the history of Coriolanus the subject of the tragedy entitled *Coriolanus*, which concludes with the assassination of the hero by Tullus Aufidius and his attendants.

Cornelia. A daughter of Scipio Africanus, famous for her learning and virtues, and as being the mother of the Gracchi, Tiberius and Caius Gracchus. Her husband was T. Sempronius Gracchus.

Cornelia Gens. The most distinguished of all the Roman gentes. All its great families belonged to the patrician order. The names of the most distinguished patrician families are: Cethegus, Cinna, Cossus, Dolabella, Lentulus, Scipio, and Sulla. The names of the plebeian families are Balbus and Gallus.

Corsica. Called Cyrnus by the Greeks, a mountainous island in the Mediterranean, north of Sardinia.

Corvus, M. Valerius. One of the most illustrious men in the early history of Rome. He obtained the surname of *Corvus*, or "Raven," because, when serving as military tribune under Camillus, B. C. 349, he accepted the challenge of a gigantic Gaul to single combat, and was assisted in the conflict by a raven

which settled upon his helmet, and flew in the face of the barbarian.

Cotta, Aurelius C. Consul B. C. 75 with L. Octavius, was one of the most distinguished orators of his time, and is introduced by Cicero as one of the speakers in the *De Oratore* and the *De Natura Deorum*.

Crassus, M. Licinius. A celebrated Roman, who, by educating slaves and selling them, became very wealthy. He was made consul with Pompey, and was afterward censor, and formed one of the first triumvirate, his associates in it being Pompey and Caesar. In the hope of enlarging his possessions he left Rome, crossed the Euphrates, and hastened to make himself master of Parthia. He was met by Surena, the Parthian general, and in the battle which ensued 20,000 of the Romans were killed and 10,000 made prisoners. Crassus surrendered, and was put to death B. C. 53.

Cratinus. One of the most celebrated of the Athenian poets of the old comedy, born B. C. 519. He gave the old comedy its peculiar character, and did not, like Aristophanes, live to see its decline.

Creon. King of Corinth, was son of Sisyphus. He promised his daughter Glauce to Jason, who had repudiated Medea. To revenge herself on her rival, Medea sent her a present of a dress covered with poison. Glauce put it on, and was seized with sudden pain. Her

body took fire, and she expired in the greatest agony. The house in which she was, was also consumed, and Creon and his family shared Glauce's fate.

Creon. King of Thebes, whose territories were ravaged by the Sphinx. Creon offered his crown to anyone who would explain the enigmas proposed by the Sphinx. Oedipus solved the riddles, and ascended the throne of Thebes.

Creophylus. One of the earliest epic poets, said to have been the friend or son-in-law of Homer.

Creta (*Candia*). One of the largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea, about 160 miles in length, and from thirty-five to six miles in breadth.

Croesus. The fifth and last of the Mermnadae, who reigned in Lydia, was the son of Alyattes, and was considered the richest man in the world. His court was an asylum for learning, and Aesop, the famous fable writer, with other learned men, lived under his patronage. "As rich as Croesus" has become a proverb.

Cronus. See Saturnus.

Cupido. God of love, son of Jupiter and Venus, is represented as a winged boy, naked, armed with a bow and arrows. On gems and ornaments he is represented generally as amusing himself with some childish diversion. Cupid, like the rest of the gods, assumed different

shapes, and we find him in the Aeneid putting on, at the request of his mother, the form of Ascanius, and going to Dido's court, where he inspired the queen with love.

Curtius, M. A Roman who devoted himself to the service of his country, about B. C. 360, by leaping, on horseback and fully armed, into a huge gap in the earth at the command of the oracle.

Curtius Rufus, Q. The Roman historian of Alexander the Great, whose date is uncertain. His history of Alexander consisted of ten books, but the first two are lost, and the remaining eight are not without considerable gaps. It is written in a pleasing though somewhat declamatory style.

Cybele. A goddess, daughter of Coelus and Terra, and wife of Saturn. She is supposed to be the same as Ceres, Rhea, Ops, Vesta, etc. According to Diodorus she was the daughter of a Lydian prince. On her birth she was exposed on a mountain, where she was tended and fed by wild beasts, receiving the name of Cybele from the mountain where her life had been preserved.

Cyclades. A group of islands in the Aegean Sea, so called because they lay in a circle around Delos, the most important of them.

Cyclopes. A race of men of gigantic stature, supposed to be the sons of Coelus and Terra. They had only one eye, which was in the center of the forehead. According to Hesiod

they were three in number, and named Arges, Brontes, and Steropes.

Cynossema (*Dog's Tomb*). A promontory in the Thracian Chersonesus near Madytus, so called because it was supposed to be the tomb of Hecuba, who had been previously changed into a dog.

Cynthus. A mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, who were hence called Cynthus and Cynthia respectively.

Cyprus. A large island in the Mediterranean, south of Cilicia and west of Syria, about 140 miles in length, and 50 miles in its greatest breadth.

Cyrus. A king of Persia, son of Cambyses, and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. Xenophon has written the life of Cyrus, and delineates him as a brave and virtuous prince, and often puts in his mouth many of the sayings of Socrates.

Cyrus. The Younger. - The son of Darius Nothus and the brother of Artaxerxes, the latter succeeding to the throne at the death of Nothus. Cyrus was appointed to the command of Lydia and the sea-coasts, where he fomented rebellion and levied troops under various pretenses. At length he took the field with an army of 100,000 Barbarians and 13,000 Greeks under the command of Clearchus. Artaxerxes met him with 900,000 men near Cunaxa. The engagement ended



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Calliope.

fatally for Cyrus, who was killed, B. C. 401.

Cyzicus. One of the most ancient and powerful of the Greek cities in Asia Minor, stood upon an island of the same name in the Propontis (*Sea of Marmora*). This island lay close to the shore of Mysia, to which it was united by two bridges, and afterwards (under Alexander the Great) by a mole, which has accumulated to a considerable isthmus.

Dacia. A Roman province, lay between the Danube and the Carpathian Mountains, and comprehended the modern *Transylvania*, *Wallachia*, *Moldavia*, and part of *Hungary*.

Dactyli. Fabulous beings, to whom the discovery of iron, and the art of working it by means of fire, was ascribed.

Daedalus. An Athenian, who was the most ingenious artist of his age ; he was the inventor of the wedge and many other mechanical instruments. He made a famous labyrinth for Minos, king of Crete, but afterward, incurring the displeasure of Minos, he ordered him to be confined in the labyrinth. Here he made himself wings with feathers and wax, and fitted them to his body, adopting the same course with his son Icarus, who was the companion of his confinement. They mounted into the air, but the heat of the sun melted the wax on the wings of Icarus, and he fell

into the ocean, which after him has been called the Icarian Sea. The father alighted safely at Cumae, where he built a temple to Apollo.

Damascus. One of the most ancient cities of the world, mentioned as existing in the time of Abraham (Gen. xiv. 15), stood in the district afterwards called Coele-Syria, upon both banks of the river Chrysorrhoeas or Bardines (*Burada*). The situation of the city is one of the finest on the globe.

Damo. A daughter of Pythagoras and Theano, to whom Pythagoras entrusted his writings, and forbade her to give them to anyone. This command she strictly observed, although she was in extreme poverty and received many requests to sell them.

Damocles. A Syracusan, one of the courtiers of Dionysius the elder. Damocles, having extolled the great felicity of Dionysius, was invited by him to a magnificent banquet, and was seated immediately below a naked sword which was suspended from the ceiling by a single horse-hair, a sight which explained to him at once what the felicity of a tyrant really was. The story is alluded to by Horace (C. iii. 1, 17).

Danae. Daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, and Eurydice. Jupiter was enamored of her, and they had a son, with whom Danae was exposed in a boat on the sea by her father. The winds carried them to the island of Seri-

phus, where she was saved by some fishermen, and carried to Polydectes, king of the place, whose brother, named Dictys, educated the child, who was called Perseus, and kindly treated the mother.

Danaides. The fifty daughters of Danaüs, king of Argos, who married the fifty sons of their uncle Aegyptus. Danaüs had been told by the oracle that he would be killed by a son-in-law, and he made his daughters promise to slay their husbands immediately after marriage. All of them fulfilled their father's wishes except one, Hypermnestra, who spared her husband Lynceus.

Danaüs. Son of Belus, and twin-brother of Aegyptus. Belus had assigned Libya to Danaüs, but the latter, fearing his brother and his brother's sons, fled with his fifty daughters to Argos. Here he was elected king by the Argives in place of Gelanor, the reigning monarch. The story of the murder of the fifty sons of Aegyptus by the fifty daughters of Danaüs (the Danaides) is given under *Aegyptus*. There was one exception to the murderous deed. The life of Lynceus was spared by his wife Hypermnestra; and according to the common tradition he afterwards avenged the death of his brothers by killing his father-in-law, Danaüs. According to the poets the Danaides were punished in Hades by being compelled everlastingly to pour water into a sieve. From Danaüs the

Argives were called *Danai*, which name, like that of the Argives, was often applied by the poets to the collective Greeks.

Danubius (*Danube*, in German *Donau*). Called *Ister* by the Greeks, one of the chief rivers of Europe, rising in M. Abnoba, the Black Forest, and falling into the Black Sea after a course of 1770 miles.

Daphne. A daughter of the River Peneus, or of the Ladon, and the goddess Terra, and of whom Apollo became enamored. Daphne fled to avoid the addresses of this god, and was changed into a laurel.

Daphnis. A Sicilian shepherd, son of Hermes (Mercury) by a nymph, was taught by Pan to play on the flute, and was regarded as the inventor of bucolic poetry.

Dardanus. A son of Jupiter, who killed his brother Jasius to obtain the kingdom of Etruria. He built the city of Dardania, and was reckoned to have been the founder of Troy.

Dares. A priest of Hephaestus (Vulcan) at Troy, mentioned in the Iliad, to whom was ascribed in antiquity an Iliad, believed to be more ancient than the Homeric poems.

Darius. A noble satrap of Persia, son of Hystaspes, who usurped the crown of Persia after the death of Cambyses. Darius was twenty-nine years old when he ascended the throne, and he soon distinguished himself by his military prowess. He besieged Babylon,

which he took after a siege of twenty months. He died B. C. 485.

Darius. The second king of Persia of that name, ascended the throne of Persia soon after the murder of Xerxes. He carried on many wars with success, aided by his generals and his son Cyrus the younger. He died B. C. 404, after a reign of nineteen years.

Darius. The third king of Persia of that name. He soon had to take the field against Alexander, who invaded Persia. Darius met him with an enormous army, which, however, was more remarkable for the luxuries indulged in by its leaders than for military courage. A battle was fought near the Granicus, in which the Persians were easily defeated, and another conflict followed near Issus, equally fatal to the Persians. Darius escaped and assembled another powerful army. The last and decisive battle was fought at Arbela, Alexander being again victorious. When the fight was over Darius was found in his chariot covered with wounds and expiring, B. C. 331.

Deiotarus. Tetrarch of Galatia, adhered to the Romans in their wars against Mithridates, and was rewarded by the senate with the title of king. In the civil war he sided with Pompey, and was present at the battle of Pharsalia, B. C. 48. He is remarkable as having been defended by Cicero before Caesar, in the house of the latter at Rome, in the speech (*Pro Rege Deiotaro*) still extant.

Deiphobus. Son of Priam and Hecuba, who married Helen after the death of Paris. On the capture of Troy by the Greeks he was slain and fearfully mangled by Menelaus.

Dejanira. A daughter of Oeneus, king of Aetolia. Her beauty procured her many admirers, and her father promised to give her in marriage to him who should excel in a competition of strength. Hercules obtained the prize, and married Dejanira.

Delos or Delus. The smallest of the islands called Cyclades, in the Aegean Sea. According to a legend it was called out of the deep by the trident of Poseidon (Neptune), but was a floating island until Zeus (Jupiter) fastened it by adamantine chains to the bottom of the sea, that it might be a secure resting-place to Leto (Latona) for the birth of Apollo and Artemis (Diana). Hence it became the most holy seat of the worship of Apollo.

Delphi. A town of Phocis at the southwest side of Mount Parnassus. It was famous for a temple of Apollo, and for an oracle celebrated in every age and country.

Demeter. See Ceres.

Demetrius. A son of Antigonus and Stratonice, surnamed Poliorcetes, destroyer of towns. At the age of twenty-two he was sent by his father against Ptolemy, who had invaded Syria. He was defeated at Gaza, but soon afterward obtained a victory. The greater

part of his life was passed in warfare, his fortunes undergoing many changes. He was distinguished for his fondness of dissipation when in dissolute society, and for military skill and valor in the battlefield. He died B. C. 286.

Demetrius. Surnamed *Soter*, king of Syria. His father gave him as a hostage to the Romans. After the death of his father, Seleucus Philopator, Antiochus Epiphanes usurped the throne of Syria, and was succeeded by his son Antiochus Eupator. Demetrius procured his liberty, and established himself on the throne, causing Eupator to be put to death.

Demetrius. Son of Soter, whom he succeeded after he had driven from the throne a usurper, Alexander Bala. Demetrius gave himself up to luxury, and suffered his kingdom to be governed by his favorites, thus becoming odious to his subjects. He was at last killed by the governor of Tyre, where he had fled for protection.

Demetrius Phalereus. A disciple of Theophrastus, who gained such influence over the Athenians by his eloquence and the purity of his manners, that he was elected decennial archon, B. C. 317. He embellished the city, and rendered himself popular by his munificence, but his enemies plotted against him, and he fled to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, where he was received with kindness. He put an end

to his life by permitting an asp to bite him, B. C. 284. There are several others of the name of Demetrius of minor note.

Democritus. A celebrated philosopher of Abdera, one of the disciples of Leucippus. He traveled over the greatest part of Europe, Asia, and Africa in quest of knowledge, and returned home in the greatest poverty. He indulged in continual laughter at the follies of mankind for distracting themselves with care and anxiety in the short term of their lives. He told Darius, who was inconsolable for the loss of his wife, that he would raise her from the dead if he could find three persons who had gone through life without adversity, whose names he might engrave on the queen's monument. He taught his disciples that the soul died with the body. He died in his 109th year, B. C. 361. He has been termed *the laughing philosopher*. Dr. Johnson refers to this phase in his character in "The Vanity of Human Wishes":

"Once more, Democritus, arise on earth,
With cheerful wisdom and instructive mirth,
See motley life in modern trappings drest,
And feed with varied fools th' eternal jest."

Demosthenes. A celebrated Athenian, was the son of a rich blacksmith, and Cleobule. He became a pupil of Plato, and applied himself to study the orations of Isocrates. At the age of seventeen he gave early proof of his eloquence and abilities in displaying them

against his guardians, from whom he obtained restitution of the greater part of his estate. To correct the stammering of voice under which he labored he spoke with pebbles in his mouth. In the battle of Cheronaea he evinced cowardice, and saved his life by flight. He ended his life by taking poison, which he always carried in a quill, in the sixtieth year of his age, B. C. 322.

Deucalion. A son of Prometheus, who married Pyrrha, the daughter of Epimetheus. He reigned over part of Thessaly, and in his age the earth was covered by a deluge of water, sent by Jupiter as a punishment for the impiety of mankind. Deucalion constructed a ship, and by this means saved himself and Pyrrha. The ship, after being tossed on the waves for nine days, rested on Mount Parnassus. The deluge of Deucalion is supposed to have occurred B. C. 1503.

Diana. The goddess of hunting. According to Cicero there were three of the name—viz., a daughter of Jupiter and Proserpine, a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and a daughter of Upis and Glauce. The second is the most celebrated, and all mention of Diana by ancient writers refers to her. To shun the society of men she devoted herself to hunting, and was always accompanied by a number of young women, who, like herself, abjured marriage. She is represented with a quiver, and attended by dogs. The most famous of

her temples was that at Ephesus, which was one of the wonders of the world.

Dictator. A magistrate at Rome, invested with regal authority.

Dido. A daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, who married Sichæus or Sicharbus, her uncle, who was priest of Hercules. Pygmalion killed Sichæus to obtain his immense riches, and Dido, disconsolate at the loss of her husband, set sail with a number of Tyrians in quest of a place in which to form a settlement. A storm drove her fleet on the African coast, and she bought of the inhabitants as much land as could be inclosed by a bull's hide cut into thongs. On this land she built a citadel called Byrsa, which was the nucleus of a great city (Carthage). Her subjects wished her to marry again, but she refused, and erected a funeral pile, on which she ascended and stabbed herself to death.

Diocletianus, Caius Valerius Jovius. A celebrated Roman emperor, born of an obscure family in Dalmatia. He was first a common soldier, and by merit gradually rose to the position of a general, and at length he was invested with imperial power. He has been celebrated for his military virtues, and though he was naturally unpolished by education, yet he was the friend and patron of learning and genius. His cruelty, however, against the followers of Christianity has been severely reprobated. After reigning twenty-

one years in great prosperity, he abdicated, A. D. 304, and died nine years afterward, aged sixty-eight.

Diodorus, Siculus. Celebrated as the author of a history of Egypt, Persia, Syria, Media, Greece, Rome, and Carthage. It was divided into forty books, of which only fifteen are extant, with a few fragments.

Diodotus. A Stoic philosopher, and a teacher of Cicero, in whose house he died, B. C. 59.

Diogenes. A celebrated Cynic philosopher of Sinope, banished from his country for coining false money. From Sinope he retired to Athens, where he became the disciple of Antisthenes, who was at the head of the Cynics. He dressed himself in the garment which distinguished the Cynics, and walked about the streets with a tub on his head, which served him as a house. His singularity, joined to his great contempt for riches, gained him reputation, and Alexander the Great visited the philosopher and asked him if there was anything in which he could oblige him. "Get out of my sunshine," was the reply of the Cynic. Such independence pleased the monarch, who, turning to his courtiers, said, "Were I not Alexander, I would wish to be Diogenes." He was once sold as a slave, and his magnanimity so pleased his master that he made him the preceptor of his children and the guardian of his estates. He died, B. C. 324, in the ninety-

sixth year of his age. The life of Diogenes does not bear strict examination: while boasting of his poverty, he was so arrogant that it has been observed that his virtues arose from pride and vanity, not from wisdom or sound philosophy.

Diogenes Laertius. An Epicurean philosopher, born in Cilicia. He wrote the lives of the philosophers in ten books. This work contains an accurate account of the ancient philosophers, and is replete with anecdotes respecting them. It is compiled, however, without any plan, method, or precision, though neatness and conciseness are observable in it.

Diomedes. A son of Tydeus and Deiphyle, was king of Aetolia, and one of the bravest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He often engaged Hector and Aeneas, and obtained much military glory.

Diomedes. A king of Thrace, son of Mars and Cyrene, who fed his horses with human flesh. Hercules destroyed Diomedes, and gave him to his own horses to be devoured.

Dion. A Syracusan, son of Hipparina, famous for his power and abilities. He was related to Dionysius the First, who constantly advised with him, and at whose court he obtained great popularity. He was assassinated 354 years before the Christian era by one of his familiar friends. His death was greatly lamented by the Syracusans, who raised a

monument to his memory. When Dionysius the Second ascended the throne he banished Dion, who collected some forces, and in three days made himself master of Syracuse.

Dion Cassius. A native of Nicaea in Bithynia, who was raised to some of the greatest offices of state in the Roman empire. He is celebrated as the writer of a history of Rome which occupied him twelve years in composing.

Dion Chrysostomus. Surnamed *the golden-mouthed*, on account of his eloquence. There are extant eighty of his orations; but they are rather essays on political, moral, and philosophical subjects than real orations.

Dione. A female Titan, by Zeus (Jupiter), by whom she became the mother of Aphrodite (Venus), who is hence called *Dionaea*, and sometimes even *Dione*. Hence Caesar is called *Dionaeus Caesar*, because he claimed descent from Venus.

Dionysius the Elder. Was the son of Hermocrates. He signalized himself in the wars which the Syracusans carried on against Carthage, and made himself absolute at Syracuse. His tyranny rendered him odious to his subjects. He made a subterraneous cave in a rock in the form of a human ear, which was called "the Ear of Dionysius." The sounds of this cave were all directed to one common tympanum, which had a communication with

an adjoining room, where Dionysius spent part of his time in listening to what was said by those whom he had imprisoned. He died in the sixty-third year of his age, B. C. 368, after a reign of thirty-eight years.

Dionysius the Younger. Was son of Dionysius the First and Doris. He succeeded his father, and as soon as he ascended the throne he invited Plato to his court and studied under him for some time. Plato advised him to lay aside the supreme power, in which he was supported by Dion. This highly incensed Dionysius, who banished Dion, who collected forces in Greece, and in three days rendered himself master of Syracuse, and expelled the tyrant, B. C. 357. Dionysius, however, recovered Syracuse ten years afterward, but was soon compelled to retire again by the Corinthians under Timoleon.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus. A historian who left his country and came to reside in Rome that he might study all the authors who had written Roman history. He was occupied during twenty-four years on his work on Roman antiquities, which consisted of twenty books.

Dionysus. See Bacchus.

Dioscuri. Sons of Zeus (Jupiter), the well-known heroes Castor and Pollux, called by the Greeks, Polydeuces. The two brothers were sometimes called Castores by the Romans.

Dirce. A woman whom Lycus, king of Thebes, married after he had divorced Antiope. Amphion and Zethus, sons of Antiope, for cruelties she practiced on Antiope, tied Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, by which she was dragged over rocks and precipices till the gods pitied her and changed her into a fountain.

Dis. Contracted from Dives, a name sometimes given to Pluto, and hence also to the lower world.

Discordia. A malevolent deity, daughter of Nox, and sister to Nemesis, the Parcae, and Death. She was driven from heaven by Jupiter because she sowed dissensions among the gods. At the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis she threw an apple among the gods, inscribed with the words *Detur pulchriori*, which was the primary cause of the ruin of Troy, and of infinite misfortunes to the Greeks.

Dodona. The most ancient oracle in Greece, situated in Epirus, founded by the Pelasgians, and dedicated to Zeus (Jupiter). The responses of the oracle were given from lofty oaks or beech trees. The will of the god was declared by the wind rustling through the trees, and in order to render the sounds more distinct, brazen vessels were suspended on the branches of the trees, which being set in motion by the wind came in contact with one another. These sounds were interpreted in early times by men, but afterwards by aged women.

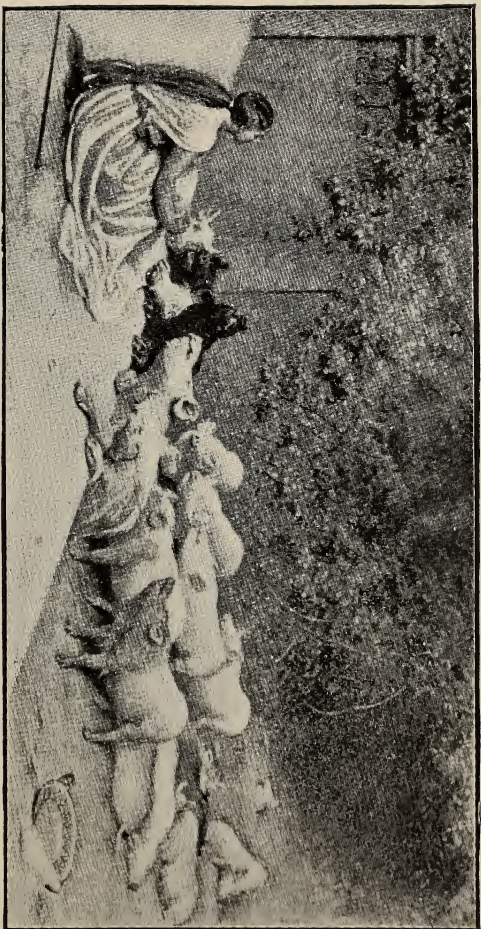
Dolabella, P. Corn. A Roman who married the daughter of Cicero. During the civil wars he warmly espoused the cause of Julius Caesar, whom he accompanied at the famous battles of Pharsalia and Munda.

Domitianus, Titus Flavius. Son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, made himself emperor of Rome on the death of his brother Titus, whom, according to some accounts, he destroyed by poison. The beginning of his reign promised hopefully, but Domitian became cruel, and gave way to vicious indulgences. In the latter part of his reign he became suspicious and remorseful. He was assassinated A. D. 96, in his forty-fifth year.

Donatus. A celebrated grammarian, who taught at Rome in the middle of the fourth century, and was the preceptor of St. Jerome. His most famous work is a system of Latin Grammar, which has formed the groundwork of most elementary treatises upon the same subject from his own time to the present day.

Doris. Daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, wife of her brother Nereus, and mother of the Nereides. The Latin poets sometimes use the name of this divinity for the sea itself.

Draco. A celebrated lawgiver of Athens, who made a code of laws, B. C. 623, which, on account of their severity, were said to be written in letters of blood. Hence the term *Draconic* applied to any punishment of exceptional severity.



Circe and the Friends of Ulysses.

See page 74.

Drusus, M. Livius. A celebrated Roman, who renewed the proposals bearing on the Agrarian laws, which had proved fatal to the Gracchi.

Drusus, Nero Claudius. A son of Tiberius Nero and Livia. He distinguished himself in the wars in Germany and Gaul, and was honored with a triumph. There were other Romans of the same name, but of less distinction.

Dryades. Nymphs that presided over the woods. Oblations of milk, oil, and honey were offered to them. Sometimes the votaries of the Dryads sacrificed a goat to them.

Dryas. Father of the Thracian king Lycurgus, who is hence called Dryantides.

Duilius. Consul B. C. 260, gained a victory over the Carthaginian fleet by means of grappling-irons, which drew the enemy's ships toward his, and thus changed the sea-fight into a land-fight. This was the first naval victory that the Romans had ever gained, and the memory of it was perpetuated by a column which was erected in the forum, and adorned with the beaks of the conquered ships (*Columnna Rostrata*).

Duumviri. Two patricians at Rome, first appointed by Tarquin to keep the Sibylline books, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire.

Eboracum or Eburacum (York). A town of the Brigantes in Britain, made a Roman station

by Agricola, and became the chief Roman settlement in the island.

Echidna. A monster, half woman and half serpent, who became by Typhon the mother of the Chimaera, of the many-headed dog Orthus, of the hundred-headed dragon who guarded the apples of the Hesperides, of the Colchian dragon, of the Sphinx, of Cerberus (hence called *Echidneus canis*), of Scylla, of Gorgon, of the Lernaean Hydra (*Echidna Lernaea*), of the eagle which consumed the liver of Prometheus, and of the Nemean lion.

Echo. A daughter of the Air and Tellus, who was one of Juno's attendants. She was deprived of speech by Juno, but was allowed to reply to questions put to her.

Eetion. King of the Placian Thebe, in Cilicia, and father of Andromache, the wife of Hector.

Egeria. A nymph of Aricia in Italy, where Diana was particularly worshipped. Egeria was courted by Numa, and, according to Ovid, became his wife. Ovid says that she was disconsolate at the death of Numa, and that she wept so violently that Diana changed her into a fountain. Lord Byron, in the fourth canto of *Childe Harold*, has a beautiful invocation to the nymph, while describing the fountain of Egeria :

“ Here did'st thou sit in this enchanted cover,
Egeria ! thy all heavenly bosom beating
For the far footsteps of thy mortal lover;

The purple midnight veil'd that mystic meeting
With her most starry canopy, and seating
Thyself by thine adorer, what befell?
This cave was surely shap'd out for the greeting
Of an enamor'd goddess, and the cell
Haunted by holy love—the earliest oracle ! ”

Electra. A daughter of Agamemnon, king of Argos. She incited her brother Orestes to revenge his father's death by assassinating his mother Clytemnestra. Her adventures and misfortunes form the subject of one of the finest of the tragedies of Sophocles. The story has been treated also by Euripides.

Eleusinia. A great festival observed by the Lacedaemonians, Cretans, and others every fourth year, and by the people of Athens every fifth year, at Eleusis in Attica, where it was introduced by Eumolpus, B. C. 1356. It was the most celebrated of all the religious ceremonies of Greece. The term *Mysteries* is often applied to it. The expression *Eleusinian mysteries*, as applied to anything that is inexplicable, has become proverbial.

Elysium. The Elysian Fields, a place in the infernal regions where, according to the ancients, the souls of the virtuous existed after death.

Empedocles. A philosopher, poet, and historian of Agrigentum in Sicily, who lived 444 B. C. He was a Pythagorean, and warmly espoused the belief in the transmigration of souls.

Enceladus. Son of Tartarus and Ge (Earth), and one of the hundred-armed giants who made

war upon the gods. He was killed by Zeus (Jupiter), who buried him under Mount Aetna.

Endymion. A shepherd, son of Athlius and Calyce. He is said to have required of Jupiter that he might be always young. Diana saw him as he slept on Mount Latmos, and was so struck with his beauty that she came down from heaven every night to visit him.

Ennius. An ancient poet, born in Calabria. He obtained the privileges of a Roman citizen on account of his learning and genius. Only fragments of his poems have been preserved.

Eos. The name of Aurora among the Greeks.

Epaminondas. A famous Theban descended from the ancient kings of Boeotia. At the head of the Theban armies he defeated the Spartans at the celebrated battle of Leuctra about B. C. 370. He was killed in battle in the forty-eighth year of his age.

Epaphus. Son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Io, born on the river Nile, after the long wanderings of his mother. He became king of Egypt, and built Memphis.

Epeus. Son of Panopeus, and builder of the Trojan horse.

Ephesus. A city of Ionia, famous for a temple of Diana, which was considered to be one of the seven wonders of the world.

Epictetus. A Stoic philosopher of Hieropolis, originally the slave of Epaphroditus, the

freedman of Nero. He supported the doctrine of the immortality of the soul.

Epicharmus. The chief comic poet among the Dorians, born in the island of Cos, about B. C. 540. Epicharmus gave to comedy a new form, and introduced a regular plot. His language was elegant, and his productions abounded in philosophical and moral maxims.

Epicurus. A celebrated philosopher, born in Attica of obscure parents. He distinguished himself at school by the brilliancy of his genius. He taught that the happiness of mankind consisted in pleasure, which arises from mental enjoyment, and the sweets of virtue. His death occurred B. C. 270, his age being seventy-two years.

Epigoni (*The Descendants*). The name of the sons of the seven heroes who perished before Thebes. Ten years after their death the descendants of the seven heroes marched against Thebes, which they took and razed to the ground.

Epimenides. A celebrated poet and prophet of Crete, whose history is largely mythical. He is said to have fallen asleep one day, when wearied from a long search for some missing sheep, and not to have awakened for fifty-seven years. It is, however, an historical fact that he came to Athens on the invitation of the citizens, and undertook the purification of the city in B. C. 596. St. Paul has pre-

served a famous verse of his against the Cretans (Titus 1 : 12).

Epirus (*The Mainland*). A country in the north-west of Greece, so called to distinguish it from Corcyra and the other islands off the coast.

Erato. One of the Muses. She presided over lyric poetry, and is represented as crowned with roses and myrtle, and holding a lyre in her hand.

Erebus. A deity of the infernal regions, son of Chaos and Darkness. The poets often use the word to signify the infernal regions.

Erichthonius. Son of Dardanus, father of Tros, and king of Troy.

Eridanus. A river god, on the banks of whose river amber was found. In later times the Eridanus was supposed to be the same as the Padus (*Po*), because amber was found at its mouth.

Erinna. A Lesbian poetess, a contemporary and friend of Sappho (about B. C. 612), who died at the age of nineteen, but left behind her poems which were thought worthy to rank with those of Homer.

Eris. See Discordia.

Erymanthus. A lofty mountain in Arcadia on the frontiers of Achaia and Elis, celebrated in mythology as the haunt of the savage Erymanthian boar destroyed by Hercules.

Erythraeum Mare. The name originally of the whole expanse of sea between Arabia and Africa on the west, and India on the east,

including its two great gulfs (the *Red Sea* and *Persian Gulf*).

Eteocles. A king of Thebes, son of Oedipus and Jocasta. After his father's death it was agreed between him and his brother Polynices that they should reign a year each alternately. Eteocles first ascended the throne, but at the end of the year he refused to resign the crown. Thus treated, Polynices implored assistance from Adrastus, king of Argos, whose daughter he married, and who placed an army at his disposal. Eteocles marshaled his forces, and several skirmishes took place between the hostile hosts, when it was agreed on that the brothers should decide the contest by single combat. They fought with inveterate fury, and both were killed.

Etesiae. The *Etesian Winds*, derived from the Greek word meaning "year," signified any periodical winds, but more particularly the northerly winds which blow in the Aegean for forty days from the rising of the dog star.

Etruria or Tuscia. Called by the Greeks Tyrrhenia or Tyrnesia. A country in central Italy.

Euboea (*Negropont*). The largest island of the Aegean Sea, about ninety miles in length, lying along the coasts of Attica, Boeotia, and the southern part of Thessaly, from which countries it is separated by the Euboean Sea, called the Euripus in its narrowest part.

Euclides. A famous mathematician of Alexandria, who lived B. C. 300. He wrote fifteen

books on the elements of mathematics. Euclid was so much respected that King Ptolemy became one of his pupils.

Eumaeus. The faithful swineherd of Ulysses.

Eumenes. A Greek officer in the army of Alexander. He was the most worthy of all Alexander's generals to succeed him after his death. He conquered Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, of which he obtained the government, till the power of Antigenus obliged him to retire. Eventually, after many vicissitudes of fortune, he was put to death in prison by order of Antigonus.

Eumenides. A name given to the Furies. They sprang from the drops of blood which flowed from a wound which Coelus received from Saturn. According to some writers they were daughters of the Earth, and sprung from the blood of Saturn. Others make them to be daughters of Acheron and Night, or Pluto and Proserpine. According to the generally received opinion they were three in number—Tisiphone, Megara, and Alecto, to which some add Nemesis.

Eumolpus (*The Good Singer*). A Thracian bard, son of Poseidon (Neptune) and Chione, the daughter of Boreas. Eumolpus was regarded as the founder of the Eleusinian mysteries, and as the first priest of Demeter (Ceres) and Dionysus (Bacchus). He was succeeded in the priestly office by his son Ceyx; and his family, the *Eumolpidae*, con-

tinued till the latest times the priests of Demeter at Eleusis.

Euphorbus. A famous Trojan. He wounded Patroclus, whom Hector killed. He died by the hand of Menelaus.

Euphrates. A large river in Asia which flowed through the middle of the city of Babylon.

Eupolis. One of the most celebrated Athenian poets of the old comedy, and a contemporary of Aristophanes, was born about B. C. 446, and died about 411. The common story that Alcibiades threw him into the sea out of revenge is not true.

Euripides. A celebrated tragic poet born at Salamis. He studied eloquence under Prodicus, ethics under Socrates, and philosophy under Anaxagoras. He often retired to a solitary cave, where he wrote his tragedies. He brought down the ancient heroes and heroines to the ordinary standard of men and women of his own times, and represented men, not as they ought to be, but as they are. The most serious defects in his tragedies as works of art are the disconnection of the choral odes from the subject of the play and the too frequent introduction of philosophical maxims. It is said that he met his death by being attacked and torn in pieces by dogs, 407 years before the Christian era, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He is accredited with the authorship of seventy-five tragedies, of which only nineteen are extant.

Europa. A daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, and Telaphassa. Her beauty attracted Jupiter, and to become possessed of her he assumed the shape of a handsome bull, and mingled with the herds of Agenor while Europa was gathering flowers in the meadows. She caressed the animal, and mounted on his back. The god crossed the sea with her, and arrived in Crete, where he assumed his proper form, and declared his love. She became mother of Minos, Sarpedon, and Rhadamanthus.

Eurus. The southeast wind, sometimes the east wind.

Eurybatus. An Ephesian, whom Croesus sent with a large sum of money to the Peloponnesus to hire mercenaries for him in his war with Cyrus. He, however, went over to Cyrus, and betrayed the whole matter to him. In consequence of this treachery his name passed into a proverb among the Greeks.

Eurydice. The wife of the poet Orpheus. As she fled from Aristaeus, who was enamored of her, she was bit by a serpent, and died of the wound. Orpheus was disconsolate at her loss, and descended to the infernal regions in search of her, and by the melody of his lyre he obtained from Pluto the restoration of Eurydice, provided he did not look behind him till he reached the earth ; but his eagerness to see his wife caused him to violate the

conditions, and he looked behind him, thus losing Eurydice forever.

Eurydice. Wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip were their sons, and they had a daughter named Euryone. Eurydice conspired against Amyntas, but was prevented from killing him by Euryone.

Eurylochus. A companion of Ulysses, who was the only one that escaped from the house of Circe when his friends were metamorphosed into swine.

Eurysthenes. A son of Aristodemus, who lived in perpetual dissension with his twin brother Procles while they both sat on the Spartan throne. The descendants of Eurysthenes were called Eurysthenidae, and those of Procles, Proclidae.

Eurystheus. A king of Argos and Mycenae, son of Sthenelus and Nicippe. Juno hastened his birth by two months that he might come into the world before Hercules, the son of Alcmena, as the younger of the two was doomed by Jupiter to be subservient to the other. This natural right was cruelly exercised by Eurystheus, who was jealous of the fame of Hercules, and who, to destroy him, imposed upon him the most dangerous enterprises, known as the *Twelve Labors of Hercules*, all of which were successfully accomplished.

Eusebius. A bishop of Caesarea, in favor with the Emperor Constantine. He was mixed up in the theological disputes of Arius and Atha-

nasius, and distinguished himself by writing an ecclesiastical history and other works.

Euterpe. One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over music.

Eutropius. A Latin historian in the age of Julian. He wrote an epitome of the history of Rome from the age of Romulus to the reign of the emperor Valens.

Evander. Son of Hermes, is said to have led a colony, about sixty years before the Trojan war, from Creadia into Italy, and there to have built a town, Pallantium, on the Tiber, which was afterwards incorporated with Rome.

Evergetes (*The Benefactor*). A title of honor conferred by the Greek states upon those from whom they had received benefits.

Fabii. A noble and powerful family at Rome. They fought with the Veientes, and all of them were slain. One of the family, of tender age, remained in Rome, and from him descended the family which afterwards became so distinguished.

Fabius, Maximus Rullianus. Was the first of the Fabii who obtained the name of *Maximus*. He was master of the horse, and his victory over the Samnites in that capacity nearly cost him his life. He was five times consul, twice dictator, and once censor.

Fabius, Q. Maximus. A celebrated Roman who was raised to the highest offices of state. In

his first consulship he obtained a victory over Liguria, and the battle of Thrasymenus caused his election to the dictatorship. While in this office he opposed Hannibal, harassing him more by counter-marches and ambuscades than by fighting in the open field. He died at the age of one hundred, after being consul five times. Others of the family were of minor distinction, though their names occur in Roman history.

Fabricius, Caius. A distinguished Roman who in his first consulship obtained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians. He had the most consummate knowledge of military matters, and was distinguished for the simplicity of his manners.

Falernus. A fertile mountain and plain of Campania, famous for its wine. Falernian wine was held in great esteem by the Romans, and it is often alluded to by the poets.

Fannius Strabo, C. Son-in-law of Laelius, introduced by Cicero as a speaker in his *De Republica* and his *Laelius*.

Fauni. Rural deities represented as having the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human.

Febris. The goddess, or rather the averter, of fever.

Felicitas. The personification of happiness, is frequently seen on Roman medals, in the form of a matron, with the staff of Mercury and a cornucopia.

Feretrius. A surname of Jupiter, derived from *ferire*, to strike; for persons who took an oath called upon Jupiter to strike them if they swore falsely, as they struck the victim which they sacrificed.

Festus, Sext. Pompeius. A Roman grammarian in the fourth century of our era, the author of a dictionary or glossary of Latin words and phrases, of which a considerable portion is extant.

Fides. The personification of faithfulness, worshipped as a goddess at Rome.

Fidius. An ancient form of *filius*, occurs in the connection of *Dius Fidius*, or *Medius Fidius*, that is *me Dius filius*, or the son of Jupiter, that is Hercules. Hence the expression *medius fidius* is equivalent to *me Hercules* scil. *juvet*. Sometimes *fidius* is used alone. Some of the ancients connected *fidius* with *fides*.

Flaccus, Fulvius. The name of two distinguished families in the Fulvia and Valeria gentes.

Flavia Gens. Celebrated as the house to which the emperor Vespasian belonged. During the later period of the Roman empire the name Flavius descended from one emperor to another, Constantius, the father of Constantine the Great, being the first in the series.

Flora. The goddess of flowers and gardens among the Romans. She was the same as the Chloris of the Greeks.

Florentia (*Firenze, Florence*). A town in Etruria and subsequently a Roman colony, situated on the Arnus; but its greatness as a city dates from the Middle Ages.

Florus, L. Annaeus. A Roman historian, lived under Trajan and Hadrian, and wrote a summary of Roman history, which is extant, divided into four books, extending from the foundation of the city to the time of Augustus.

Fornax. A Roman goddess, who presided over baking the corn in the oven (*fornax*), and who was worshipped at the festival of the Fornacalia.

Fortuna. A powerful deity among the ancients, daughter of Oceanus, according to Homer, or one of the Parcae, according to Pindar. She was the goddess of Fortune, and bestowed riches or poverty on mankind.

Fortunatae or -orum Insulae (*The Islands of the Blessed*). The early Greeks, as we learn from Homer, placed the Elysian Fields, into which favored heroes passed without dying, at the extremity of the earth, near the river Oceanus. In poems later than Homer an island is spoken of as their abode; and though its position was of course indefinite, the poets, and the geographers who followed them, placed it beyond the Pillars of Hercules. Hence, when certain islands were discovered in the ocean, off the west coast of Africa, the name of Fortunatae

Insulae was applied to them. They are now called the *Canary* and *Madeira* islands.

Forum. An open space of ground in which the public met for the transaction of public business, and for the sale and purchase of provisions. The number of fora increased at Rome with the growth of the city. They were level pieces of ground of an oblong form, and were surrounded by buildings, both private and public. The principal forum at Rome was the Forum Romanum, also called simply the *Forum*, and at a later time distinguished by the epithets *vetus* or *magnum*. It lay between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, and ran lengthwise from the foot of the Capitol or the arch of Septimius Severus in the direction of the arch of Titus; but it did not extend quite so far as to the latter. The origin of the forum is ascribed to Romulus and Tatius, who are said to have filled up the swamp or marsh which occupied its site, and to have set it apart as a place for the administration of justice and for holding the assemblies of the people.

Fulvia. An ambitious woman, wife of the tribune Clodius, afterward of Curio, and lastly of Antony. Antony divorced her for Cleopatra. She attempted to avenge her wrongs by persuading Augustus to take up arms against Antony.



Cupid.

See page 86.



Gaea or Ge. Called Tellus by the Romans, the personification of the earth, is described as the first being that sprung from Chaos, and gave birth to Uranus (Heaven) and Pontus (Sea). By Uranus she became the mother of the Titans, who were hated by their father. Ge therefore concealed them in the bosom of the earth ; and she made a large iron sickle, with which Cronos (Saturn) mutilated Uranus. Ge or Tellus was regarded by both Greeks and Romans as one of the gods of the nether world, and hence is frequently mentioned where they are invoked.

Gaius or Caius. A celebrated Roman jurist, who wrote under Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius. One of his chief works was an elementary treatise on Roman law, entitled *Institutiones*, in four books, which was the ordinary text-book used by those who were commencing the study of the Roman law, until the compilation of the *Institutiones of Justinian*. This work was lost for centuries, until discovered by Niebuhr in 1816 at Verona.

Galataea. A sea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was loved by Polyphemus, the Cyclops, whom she treated with disdain, while she was in love with Acis, a shepherd of Sicily.

Galatia. A country of Asia Minor, composed of parts of Phrygia and Cappadocia.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius. A Roman who rose

to the greatest offices of the state, and exercised his powers with equity till he was seated on the throne, when his virtues disappeared. He was assassinated in the seventy-third year of his age.

Galilaea. At the birth of Christ this was the northmost of the three divisions of Palestine west of the Jordan. Its inhabitants were a mixed race of Jews, Syrians, Phoenicians, Greeks, and others, and were therefore despised by the Jews of Judaea.

Galinthias or **Galanthis.** Daughter of Proetus of Thebes, and a friend of Alcmena. When Alcmena was on the point of giving birth to Hercules, and the Moerae and Ilithyiae, at the request of Hera (Juno), were endeavoring to delay the birth, Galinthias suddenly rushed in with the false report that Alcmena had given birth to a son. The hostile goddesses were so surprised at this information that they dropped their arms. Thus the charm was broken, and Alcmena was enabled to give birth to Hercules. The deluded goddesses avenged the deception practiced upon them by metamorphosing Galinthias into a weasel. Hecate, however, took pity upon her, and made her her attendant, and Hercules afterwards erected a sanctuary to her.

Gallia. Also called Gallia Transalpina or Gallia Ulterior, to distinguish it from Gallia Cisalpina, or the north of Italy. The Romans com-

menced the conquest of Gaul B. C. 125, and a few years afterwards made the southeastern part of the country a Roman province. In Caesar's Commentaries the Roman province is called simply *Provincia*, in contradistinction to the rest of the country; hence comes the modern name of *Provence*. The rest of the country was subdued by Caesar after a struggle of several years (58-50). At this time Gaul was divided into three parts—*Aquitania*, *Celtica*, and *Belgica*—according to the three different races by which it was inhabited. The Aquitania dwelt in the southwest, between the Pyrenees and the Garumna; the Celtae, or Galli proper, in the center and west between the Garumna and the Sequana and the Matrona; and the Belgae in the northeast, between the two last-mentioned rivers and the Rhine. Of the many tribes inhabiting Gallia Celtica, none were more powerful than the Aedui, the Sequani, and the Helvetii.

Gallienus, Pub. Licinius. A son of the emperor Valerian. He reigned conjointly with his father for seven years and then became sole emperor, A. D. 260. In his youth he showed military ability in an expedition against the Germans and Sarmatae, but when possessed of the purple he gave himself up to pleasure and vice. He was assassinated in his fiftieth year, A. D. 268.

Ganges. The greatest river of India, which it

divided into the two parts named by the ancients India intra Gangem (*Hindustan*), and India extra Gangem (*Burmah, Cochín China, Siam, and the Malay Peninsula*). It rises in the highest part of the Emodi Montes (*Himalaya*), and flows by several mouths into the head of the Gangeticus Sinus (*Bay of Bengal*).

Ganymedes. A beautiful youth of Phrygia. He was taken to heaven by Jupiter while tending flocks on Mount Ida, and he became the cup-bearer of the gods in place of Hebe.

Garumna (*Garonne*). One of the chief rivers of Gaul, rising in the Pyrenees, flowing north-west through Aquitania, and becoming a bay of the sea below Burdigala (*Bordeaux*).

Gaugamela. A village in Assyria, the scene of the last battle between Alexander and Darius, B. C. 331, commonly called the battle of Arbela.

Gellius Aulus. A Roman grammarian in the age of M. Antoninus. He wrote a work called *Noctes Atticae*, which he composed at Athens.

Gemoniae or Gemonii (*Gradus*). A flight of steps cut out of the Aventine, down which the bodies of criminals strangled in the prison were dragged, and afterwards thrown into the Tiber.

Geneva or Genava (*Geneva*). The last town of the Allobroges, on the frontiers of the Helvetii, situated on the south bank of the

Rhone, at the spot where the river flowed out of the Lacus Lemannus. There was a bridge here over the Rhone.

Genitrix (*The Mother*). Used by Ovid as a surname of Cybele, in the place of *mater*, or *magna mater*; but it is better known as a surname of Venus, to whom Caesar dedicated a temple at Rome, as the mother of the Julia gens.

Genius. A protecting spirit, analogous to the guardian angels invoked by the Church of Rome. The belief in such spirits existed both in Greece and at Rome.

Germania. A country bounded by the Rhine on the west, by the Vistula and the Carpathian Mountains on the east, by the Danube on the south, and by the German Ocean and the Baltic on the north. It thus included much more than modern Germany on the north and east, but much less in the west and south.

Germanicus Caesar. A son of Drusus and Antonia, the niece of Augustus. He was raised to the most important position in the state, and was employed in war in Germany, where his successes obtained him a triumph. He was secretly poisoned, A. D. 19, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He has been commended not only for his military talents, but for his learning and humanity.

Geryon. A monster, represented by the poets as having three bodies and three heads. It was killed by Hercules.

Gigantes. The sons of Coelus and Terra, who, according to Hesiod, sprang from the blood of a wound inflicted on Coelus by his son Saturn. They are represented as huge giants, with strength in accordance with their size.

Glaucus. A son of Hippolochus, the son of Bellerophon. He aided Priam in the Trojan war, and was noted for his folly in exchanging his golden armor with Diomedes for an iron one.

Glaucus. A fisherman of Boeotia. He observed that the fishes which he caught and laid on the grass became invigorated and leaped into the sea. He tasted the grass, and suddenly felt a desire to live in the sea. He was made a sea deity by Oceanus and Tethys.

Glaucus. A son of Minos the Second and Pasiphae, who was smothered in a cask of honey. The soothsayer Polyidus, on being commanded by Minos to find his son, discovered him, and by rubbing his body with a certain herb restored him to life.

Glycera (*The Sweet One*). A favorite name of courtesans.

Gordianus, M. Antonius Africanus. Son of Metius Marcellus. He applied himself to poetry, and composed a poem in thirty books. He was sent as proconsul to Africa, and subsequently, when he had attained his eightieth year, he was proclaimed emperor. He

strangled himself at Carthage A. D. 236, and was deeply lamented by the army and the people.

Gordianus, M. Antonius Africanus. Son of Gordianus, was made prefect of Rome, and afterward consul, by Alexander Severus. He was elected emperor in conjunction with his father. He was killed in a battle fought with Maximinus in Mauritania.

Gordianus, M. Antonius Pius. Grandson of the first Gordianus. He was proclaimed emperor in the sixteenth year of his age. He married the daughter of Mithridates, who was distinguished by his virtues, and to whom Gordian entrusted many of the chief offices of the state. Gordian conquered Sapor, king of Persia, and took many cities from him. He was assassinated A. D. 244.

Gordium. The ancient capital of Phrygia, situated on the Sangarius, the royal residence of the kings of the dynasty of Gordius, and the scene of Alexander's celebrated exploit of "cutting the Gordian knot."

Gordius. A Phrygian who, from the position of a peasant, was raised to the throne consequent to a prediction of the oracle. Gordius consecrated his chariot in the temple of Jupiter. The knot which tied the yoke to the draught-tree of his chariot was made so cunningly that the ends of the cord could not be seen, and a report arose that the empire of Asia was promised by the oracle to him

who should untie the Gordian knot. Alexander cut the knot with his sword.

Gorgias. A famous rhetorician and sophist, born about B. C. 480. All his writings have been lost except two declamations of doubtful authenticity. One of Plato's dialogues is called *Gorgias*.

Gorgones (*The Gorgons*). Three sisters, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, whose names were Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa. They possessed the power of turning into stone those on whom they looked. Perseus attacked them and cut off Medusa's head, which he gave to Minerva, who placed it on her aegis, which turned into stone those who fixed their eyes on it.

Gothi, Gothones, Guttones. A powerful German people, who originally dwelt on the Prussian coast of the Baltic at the mouth of the Vistula, but afterwards migrated south.

Gracchus, T. Sempronius. Was twice consul and once censor. He married Cornelia, of the family of the Scipios, a woman of piety and learning. Their children, Tiberius and Caius, rendered themselves famous for their obstinate attachment to the interests of the populace, which at last proved fatal to them. *The Gracchi* stand out conspicuously in Roman annals. The history of Caius Gracchus has been dramatized by James Sheridan Knowles. It was one of his earliest efforts in

dramatic literature, and has long been obsolete as acting play.

Graecia or **Hellas**. A country in Europe, the inhabitants of which were called Graeci or Hellenes. Among the Greeks *Hellas* did not signify any particular country, bounded by certain geographical limits, but was used in general to signify the abode of the *Hellenes*, wherever they might happen to be settled.

Graecia Magna, or **G. Major**. A name given to the districts in the south of Italy inhabited by the Greeks. It appears to have been applied chiefly to the cities on the Tarentine Gulf—Tarentum, Sybaris, Croton, Caulonia, Siris (Heraclea), Metapontum, Locri, and Rhegium; but it also included the Greek cities on the west coast, such as Cumae and Neapolis.

Granicus. A small river of Mysia, rising in Mount Ida, and falling into the Propontis (*Sea of Marmora*) east of Priapus: memorable as the scene of the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians, B. C. 334, and, in a less degree, for a victory of Lucullus over Mithridates, B. C. 73.

Gryps or **Gryphus**. A griffin, a fabulous animal, with the body of a lion and the head and wings of an eagle, dwelling in the Rhipaeae Mountains, between the Hyperboreans and the one-eyed Arimaspians, and guarding the gold of the North. The Arimaspians

mounted on horseback and attempted to steal the gold, and hence arose the hostility between the horse and the griffin. The belief in griffins came from the East, where they are mentioned among the fabulous animals which guarded the gold of India.

Gyas or Gyes, or Gyges. Son of Uranus (Heaven) and Ge (Earth), one of the giants with one hundred hands, who made war upon the gods.

Gyges. The first king of Lydia of the dynasty of the Mermnadae, dethroned Candaules and succeeded to the kingdom. He reigned B. C. 716-678. He sent magnificent presents to Delphi, and the *riches of Gyges* became a proverb.

Gymnasium. A place among the Greeks where all the public exercises were performed, and where not only dancers and wrestlers exhibited, but where poets and philosophers repeated their compositions.

Hades or Ades. The god of hell among the Greeks ; the same as the Pluto of the Latins. The word is often used for hell itself by the ancient poets and in modern writings.

Hadrianus, P. Aelius. Usually called Hadrian, Roman emperor, A. D. 117-138, was born at Rome, A. D. 76. He enjoyed the favor of Plotina, the wife of Trajan, and mainly through her influence succeeded to the empire. The reign of Hadrian was one of

the happiest periods in Roman history: His policy was to preserve peace with foreign nations, and to promote the welfare of the provinces. He erected many magnificent works in various parts of the empire, and more particularly at Athens. There are still extensive remains of his magnificent villa at Tibur, where numerous works of ancient art have been discovered. His mausoleum, which he built at Rome, forms the groundwork of the present castle of St. Angelo.

Haliartus. An ancient town in Boeotia, south of the lake Copais, destroyed by Xerxes in his invasion of Greece, B. C. 480, but afterwards rebuilt. Under its walls Lysander lost his life (395).

Halicarnassus. A maritime city in Asia Minor, where a mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the world, was erected. It is celebrated as being the birthplace of Herodotus, Dionysius, and Heraclitus.

Halirrhothius. Son of Poseidon (Neptune) and Euryte, attempted to violate Alcippe, daughter of Ares (Mars) and Agraulos, but was slain by Ares. Ares was brought to trial by Poseidon for this murder, on the hill at Athens, which was hence called Areopagus, or the Hill of Ares.

Hamadryades. Nymphs who lived in the country and presided over trees.

Hamilcar. A famous Carthaginian, father of Hannibal. He was engaged in Sicily during

the first Punic war. He used to say of his three sons that he kept three lions to devour the Roman power.

Hannibal. A celebrated Carthaginian general, son of Hamilcar. While a child he took a solemn oath never to be at peace with Rome. His passage of the Alps with an immense army was one of the greatest feats of antiquity. He defeated the Romans in the great battle of Cannae, but was subsequently conquered by Scipio at Zama. He died by poison taken from a ring in which he kept it concealed. This occurred in his seventieth year, about B. C. 182.

Harpylæ (*The Harpies*). Winged monsters who had the face of a woman, the body of a vulture, and feet and fingers armed with claws. They were three in number—Aello, Ocypete, and Celeno. They were daughters of Neptune and Terra.

Hasdrubal. A son of Hamilcar and brother of Hannibal. He crossed the Alps and entered Italy, where he was defeated by the consuls, M. Livius Salinator and Claudius Nero. He was killed in the battle, B. C. 207, and his head was sent to Hannibal. One of the finest passages in Professor Nichol's tragedy of *Hannibal* is the invocation over Hasdrubal's head at the close of the play.

Hebe. A daughter of Jupiter and Juno. She was made cupbearer to the gods, but was dismissed from the office by Jupiter, because

she fell down in a clumsy posture as she was pouring out nectar at a festival, and Gany-medes succeeded her as cupbearer.

Hebron. A city in the south of Judaea, the first capital of the kingdom of David, who reigned there seven and a half years, as king of Judah only.

Hecate. A daughter of Perses and Asteria. She was called Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate or Proserpine in hell.

Hector. Son of King Priam and Hecuba. He was the most valiant of all the Trojan chiefs who fought against the Greeks. He married Andromache, the daughter of Eetion, Astyanax being their son. Hector was made chief of the Trojan forces when Troy was besieged by the Greeks, and it is said that thirty-one of the most valiant Greek chiefs were killed by him, but when he met Achilles he fled. Achilles pursued him, and Hector was killed, and his body dragged in triumph at the chariot wheels of the conqueror.

Hecuba. Daughter of Dymas, a Phrygian prince, or, according to some, of Cisseus, a Thracian king, was the second wife of Priam, king of Troy. When her son Paris was born, she exposed him on Mount Ida, hoping he would perish, as the soothsayers had predicted that he would be the ruin of his country. In the Trojan war she saw most of her children perish. After enduring many misfortunes, she threw herself into the sea, and was drowned.

Helena. One of the most beautiful women of the age in which she lived. Her beauty was so universally admired, even in her infancy, that Theseus, with his friend Pirithous, carried her away when she was ten years of age and concealed her with his mother, but she was recovered by Castor and Pollux, and restored to her native country. She married Menelaus, son of Atreus, but when Paris visited Menelaus he persuaded her to fly with him to Troy, B. C. 1198. On this, Menelaus sent ambassadors to the court of Priam to demand her restitution, but in vain, and the result was the Trojan war. When Troy was taken she returned to Menelaus, and after his death she retired to Rhodes, where she was strangled by order of Polyxo, who reigned there. Her beauty and misfortunes have been a theme for the poets in all ages; Tennyson thus speaks of her :

" Divinely tall and most divinely fair,
A daughter of the gods."

Helice. Daughter of Lycaon, beloved by Zeus (Jupiter). Hera, out of jealousy, metamorphosed her into a she-bear, whereupon Zeus placed her among the stars, under the name of the *Great Bear*.

Heliopolis (*The City of the Sun*). A celebrated city of Syria, a chief seat of the worship of Baal, one of whose symbols was the sun. Hence the Greek name of the city.

Helios. Called Sol by the Romans, the god of the sun. He was the son of Hyperion and Thea, and a brother of Selene and Eos. From his father he is frequently called Hyperionides, or Hyperion, the latter of which is an abridged form of the patronymic, Hyperionion. Homer describes Helios as rising in the east from Oceanus, traversing the heaven, and descending in the evening into the darkness of the west and Oceanus. Later poets have marvelously embellished this simple notion.

Helle. A daughter of Athamas and Nephele. She fled from her father's house to avoid the oppression of her mother-in-law Ino. According to some accounts she was carried through the air on a golden ram, when, becoming giddy, she fell into the sea, which received from her the name Hellespont.

Hellespontus. A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, which received its name from Helle, who is said to have been drowned in it. It is celebrated as being the scene of the love and death of Leander.

Helvetii. A brave and powerful Celtic people.

Helvia. Mother of the philosopher Seneca.

Hera. See Juno.

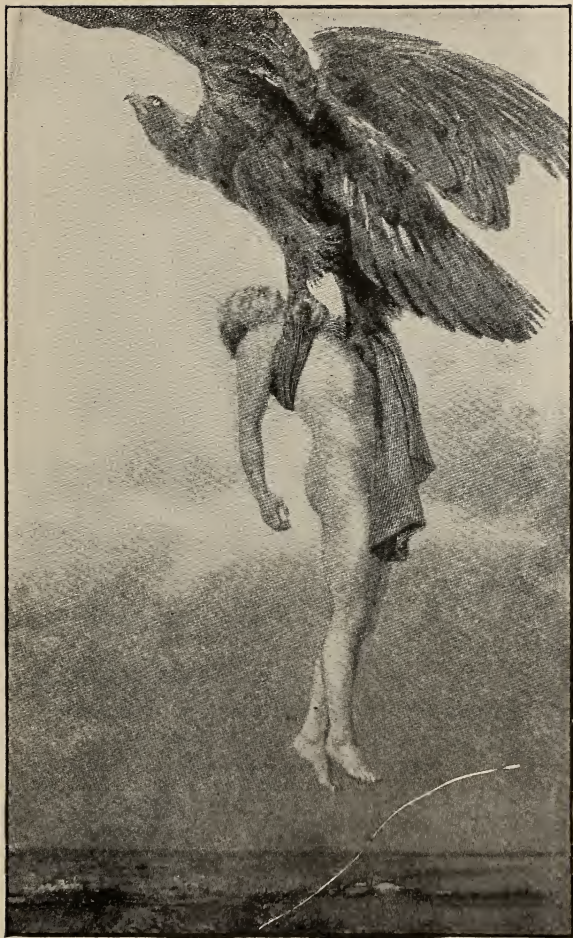
Heraclidae. The descendants of Heracles or Hercules, who, in conjunction with the Dorians, conquered Peloponnesus eighty years after the destruction of Troy.

Heraclitus. A celebrated Greek philosopher of

Ephesus, who lived about 500 years before the Christian era. He received the appellation of the *Obscure Philosopher* and the *Mourner*, from his custom of weeping at the follies and frailties of human life.

Herculaneum. A town of Campania swallowed up by an earthquake, produced by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79.

Hercules. A celebrated hero who, after death, was ranked among the gods. According to the ancients there were many persons of the same name, but the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, generally called the Theban, is the most celebrated. The birth of Hercules was attended with many miraculous events. Before he was eight months old Juno sent two snakes to devour him, which he seized and crushed to death. He achieved a series of enterprises known as the *Twelve Labors of Hercules*. These comprised the slaughter of the Nemean lion, the destruction of the Lernaean hydra, the catching of a stag having golden horns and remarkable for his swiftness, the seizing alive a wild boar which committed great ravages, the cleansing of the stables of Augias, the killing of the carnivorous birds near the Lake Stymphalis, the taking captive a prodigious wild bull, the obtaining of the mares of Diomedes which fed on human flesh, the getting possession of the girdle of the queen of the Amazons, the destruction of the monster Geryon, the obtain-



See page 124.

Ganymedes.

ing the apples from the garden of the Hesperides, and the bringing to the earth the three-headed dog Cerberus. Besides these labors he aided the gods in their wars with the giants, and performed numerous difficult feats. He was conducted by Mercury to Omphale, queen of Lydia, whom he married, and whom he permitted to dress in his armor while he was sitting to spin with her female servants. He delivered Dejanira from the Centaur Nessus, whom he killed. The Centaur, as he expired, gave Dejanira a mystic tunic, which, in a jealous paroxysm, she gave to Hercules to put on, which he had no sooner done than he was seized with a desperate distemper which was incurable. He erected a burning pile on Mount Aëta, on which he cast himself. Jupiter surrounded the burning pile with smoke, amidst which Hercules, after his mortal parts were consumed, was carried to heaven in a chariot drawn by four horses.

Hermes. A name of Mercury among the Greeks.

Herminius. A valiant Roman who defended the bridge with Cocles against the army of Porsenna. Lord Macaulay, in his noble poem *Horatius*, alludes to him as one of the *dauntless three* who defended the bridge against the host of Porsenna :

“ And out spake strong Herminius,
Of Titian blood was he,
‘ I will abide on thy left side,
And keep the bridge with thee.’ ”

Hermione. A daughter of Mars and Venus who married Cadmus. She was changed into a serpent, and placed in the Elysian Fields.

Hermione. A daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She was privately promised in marriage to Orestes, the son of Agamemnon, but her father, ignorant of the engagement, gave her hand to Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, whose services he had experienced in the Trojan war.

Hermippus. A freedman, disciple of Philo, in the reign of Adrian, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He wrote five books on dreams.

Hermodorus. A philosopher of Ephesus who is said to have assisted, as interpreter, the Roman decemvirs in the composition of the ten tables of laws which had been collected in Greece.

Hero. A beautiful girl of Sestos, greatly beloved by Leander, a youth of Abydos. The lovers were greatly attached to each other, and often in the night Leander swam across the Hellespont to Hero in Sestus, till on one tempestuous night he was drowned, and Hero in despair threw herself into the sea and perished.

Herodes. Surnamed "the Great," followed the fortunes of Brutus and Cassius, and afterward those of Antony. He was made king of Judaea by the aid of Antony, and after the battle of Actium he was continued in power by submission to and flattery of Augustus. He rendered

himself odious by his cruelty, and, as he knew his death would be a cause for rejoicing, he ordered a number of the most illustrious of his subjects to be confined and murdered directly he expired, that there might appear to be grief and shedding of tears for his own death. Herod died in the seventieth year of his age, after a reign of forty years.

Herodotus. A celebrated Greek historian and the father of history. Born at Halicarnassus, B. C. 484. He ranks among historians as Homer does among the poets and Demosthenes among the orators. His great work is a history of the wars of the Persians against the Greeks, from the age of Cyrus to the battle of Mycale in the reign of Xerxes; besides which it gives an account of many celebrated nations. A life of Homer is attributed to his pen, though by some the authorship is doubted. The excellences of his style consist in its antique and epic coloring, its transparent clearness, and the lively flow of the narrative.

Heruli or Eruli. A powerful German race, who are said to have come originally from Scandinavia, attacked the Roman empire on its decline. Under the command of Odoacer, who is said to have been an Herulian, they destroyed the Western empire, A. D. 476.

Hesiodus. A celebrated poet, born at Ascra in

Boeotia. He lived in the age of Homer, and obtained a poetical prize in competition with him, according to Varro and Plutarch. Quintilian, Philostratus, and others maintain that Hesiod lived before the age of Homer. Hesiod, without possessing the sublimity of Homer, is admired for the elegance of his diction.

Hesione. A daughter of Laodemon, king of Troy. It was her fate to be exposed to a sea monster, to whom the Trojans presented yearly a young girl to appease the resentment of Apollo and Neptune, whom Laodemon had offended. Hercules undertook to rescue her, and, attacking the monster just as he was about to devour her, killed him with his club.

Hesperia (*The Western Land*). The name given by the Greek poets to Italy, because it lay west of Greece. In imitation of them the Roman poets gave the name Hesperia to Spain.

Hesperides. Three Nymphs, daughters of Hesperus. Apollodorus mentions four, Aegle, Erythia, Vesta, and Arethusa. They were appointed to guard the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter on the day of their marriage. The place where the Hesperides lived was a celebrated garden, abounding with delicious fruit, and was guarded by a dragon which never slept. It was one of the labors of Hercules to procure some of the golden

apples, which he succeeded in doing after slaying the dragon.

Hesperus (*The Evening Star*). Son of Astraeus and Eos (Aurora), of Cephalus and Eos or of Atlas. He was also regarded as the same as the morning star.

Hieronymus. A Christian writer, commonly called St. Jerome. He was distinguished for his zeal against heretics. He wrote commentaries on the prophets, St. Matthew's Gospel, etc. He died A. D. 420 in his eightieth year.

Hipparchus. A son of Pisistratus, who succeeded his father as tyrant of Athens, with his brother Hippias. He patronized some of the learned men of his age, and distinguished himself for his love of literature.

Hippocrates. A celebrated physician of Cos. He delivered Athens from a dreadful pestilence in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, for which he was rewarded with a golden crown. He died in his ninety-ninth year, B. C. 361.

Hippocrene. A fountain of Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses. It rose from the ground when struck by the feet of the horse Pegasus.

Hippodamia. A daughter of Oenomaus, king of Pisa, who married Pelops, son of Tantalus. Her father would marry her only to someone who should conquer him in a chariot race. Her beauty was great, and many were com-

petitors for her hand, though the conditions involved death in case of defeat in the race. After thirteen suitors had been defeated, Pelops entered the lists, and, by bribing the charioteer of Oenomaus, obtained the victory and married Hippodamia.

Hippolytus. Son of Theseus and Hippolyte. His stepmother Phaedra fell in love with him. He fled to the seashore, where, his horses taking fright and rushing among the rocks, his chariot was broken in pieces, and he was killed. According to some accounts he was restored to life by Diana.

Hipponax. A Greek poet born at Ephesus, 540 years before the Christian era. He cultivated satirical poetry, which was marked by its beauty and vigor.

Hispania (*Spain*). A peninsula in the southwest of Europe, connected with the land only on the northeast, where the Pyrenees form its boundary, and surrounded on all other sides by the sea, and on the north by the Cantabrian Sea.

Homerus. A celebrated Greek poet, the most ancient of all the profane writers. The age in which he lived is not known, though some suppose it to be about 168 years after the Trojan war. Uncertainty prevails, also, as to the place of his nativity, seven cities claiming to be thus honored. These are Smyrna, Rhodos, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, and Athenae. In his two famous poems, the

Iliad and *Odyssey*, he has displayed the most consummate knowledge of human nature, and rendered himself immortal by the sublimity and elegance of his poetry. In the *Iliad* he gives a narrative of the siege of Troy, and the *Odyssey* deals with the wanderings of Ulysses after the fall of the city. Byron, in *The Bride of Abydos*, calls him

“ The blind old man of Scio’s rocky isle,”

thus assuming Chios to be his birthplace, Scio being the modern name of the place. Dryden, in his well-known lines commencing

“ Three poets in three distant ages born,”

ranks him with Vergil and Milton, giving Homer the palm of “loftiness of thought.” One of the old poets thus alludes to his verse :

“ Read Homer once, and you can read no more,
For all books else appear so mean and poor;
Verse will seem prose; but still persist to read,
And Homer will be all the books you need.”

Honor or Honos. The personification of honor at Rome, to whom temples were built both by Marcellus and by Marius, close to the temples of Honos. Marcellus also built one to Virtus : and the two deities are frequently mentioned together.

Honorius. An emperor of the Western Empire of Rome, who succeeded his father, Theodosius the Great. He conquered his enemies by the ability of his generals, and suffered

his people to be governed by ministers who took advantage of his indolence and indifference. He died A. D. 423.

Horae. Daughters of Zeus (Jupiter) and Themis, the goddesses of the order of nature and of the seasons, who guarded the doors of Olympus, and promoted the fertility of the earth by the various kinds of weather which they gave to mortals.

Horatii. Three brave Romans, born at the same time, who fought against the three Curiatii about 667 years before Christ. At the beginning of the fight two of the Horatii were killed, and the surviving one pretended to fly, thus separating his antagonists as they pursued him, and then, attacking them singly, he slew them all.

Horatius, Q. Flaccus. A celebrated poet, born at Venusia. His rising talents obtained the attention of Vergil and Varius, who recommended him to the care of Maecenas and Augustus, the celebrated patrons of literature. Under this fostering patronage Horace gave himself up to indolence and pleasure. He was warm in his friendships, and if he at any time gave offense, he was ready to make any concession to effect a reconciliation. In his *Satires and Epistles* he displays much wit and satirical humor. He died in his fifty-seventh year, B. C. 8.

Horatius. See Cocles.

Hortensius, Q. A celebrated orator who began

to distinguish himself in the Roman Forum when he was nineteen years old. Cicero speaks eulogistically of his oratorical powers, and of his retentive memory. Quintilian alludes to his orations in terms of high commendation.

Horus. The Egyptian god of the sun, who was also worshipped in Greece and at Rome.

Hostilia. A small town in Gallia Cisalpina, on the Po, and on the road from Mutina to Verona; the birthplace of Cornelius Nepos.

Hyacinthus. A son of Amyclas and Diomedes, greatly beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. He was accidentally killed by Apollo, who changed his blood into a flower which bore his name.

Hydra. A celebrated monster which infested the neighborhood of Lake Lerna in Peloponnesus. It was one of the labors of Hercules to destroy the monster, which he effected with the aid of Iolas.

Hygeia. The goddess of health, daughter of Aesculapius. She was held in great veneration among the ancients.

Hymenaeus or **Hymen.** The god of marriage among the Greeks, was the son of Bacchus and Venus, or, according to some, of Apollo and one of the Muses.

Hymettus. A mountain of Attica, about two miles from Athens, famous for its bees and honey.

Hyperion. A son of Coelus and Terra, who mar-

ried Thea. Aurora was their daughter. Keats has written a magnificent poem entitled *Hyperion*. Hyperion is often used by the poets to signify the sun; as, for instance, by Shakespeare in *Titus Andronicus* (act v. sc. 2):

“ Even from Hyperion’s rising in the east,
Until his very downfall in the sea.”

Also in *Troilus and Cressida*, and other of Shakespeare’s plays, the same license is used.

Hypermnestra. One of the Danaides, who were the fifty daughters of Danaüs. She was ordered by her father to murder her husband Lynceus on the night of their marriage, which she refused to do. Danaüs wished to punish her for her disobedience, but afterward forgave her, and left his kingdom at his death to Lynceus.

Hypsipyle. A queen of Lemnos, daughter of Thoas. During her reign, Venus, whose altars had been slighted, punished the Lemnian women by causing their husbands’ affections to be estranged from them. This enraged the women, and they put to death their male relations, except in the case of Hypsipyle, who spared her father Thoas.

Icarus. A son of Daedalus, who, with his father, took a winged flight from Crete to escape the anger of Minos. His flight was too high, and thus the sun melted the wax which cemented

his wings, and he fell into the sea and was drowned.

Ida. A mountain range of Mysia, in Asia Minor, celebrated in mythology as the scene of the rape of Ganymede (hence called *Idaeus puer*) and of the judgment of Paris (hence called *Idaeus Judex*).

Idomeneus. He succeeded his father Deucalion on the throne of Crete, and accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, during which he rendered himself famous for his valor. On his voyage home, being caught in a great tempest, he vowed to Neptune that if he escaped he would make an offering to the god of the first living creature he saw on his arrival at the Cretan shore. He escaped the storm, and the first to meet him on his landing was his son. He performed his vow, and became so odious to his subjects that he had to leave his dominions.

Idyia. Wife of the Colchian king Aeetes, and mother of Medea.

Ignatius. A bishop of Antioch, torn to pieces by lions in the amphitheater at Rome A. D. 107. His works consisted of letters to the Ephesians, Romans, etc. He zealously supported the doctrine of the divinity of Christ.

Iguvium (*Gubbio* or *Eugubio*). An important town in Umbria, on the south slope of the Apennines. On a mountain near this town was a celebrated temple of Jupiter, in the ruins of which were discovered seven brazen

tables, covered with Umbrian inscriptions, and which are still preserved at Gubbio. These tables, frequently called the *Eugubian Tables*, contain more than one thousand Umbrian words, and are of great importance for a knowledge of the ancient languages of Italy.

Ilaira. Daughter of Leucippus and Philodice, and sister of Phoebe. The two sisters are frequently mentioned by the poets under the name of *Leucippidae*. Both were carried off by the Dioscuri, and Ilaira became the wife of Castor.

Ilus. Fourth king of Troy, was son of Tros by Callirrhoe. He married Eurydice, the daughter of Adrastus. He embellished the city of Ilium, called also Troy from his father Tros.

India. A name used by the Greeks and Romans, much as the modern term *East Indies*, to describe the whole of the south-east part of Asia, including the two peninsulas of *Hindustan* and of *Burmah*, *Cochin-China*, *Siam*, and *Malacca*, and also the islands of the *Indian Archipelago*.

Indigetes. The name of those indigenous gods and heroes at Rome who once lived on earth as mortals, and were worshipped after their death as gods. Thus Aeneas, after his disappearance on the banks of the Numicus, became a *deus Indiges*, *pater Indiges*, or *Jupiter Indiges*; and in like manner Romulus became *Quirinus*, and Latinus, *Jupiter Latiaris*.

Inferi. The gods of the nether world, in contradistinction to the *Superi*, or the gods of heaven. But the word *Inferi* is also frequently used to designate the dead, and therefore comprises all the inhabitants of the lower world, both the gods, viz., Hades or Pluto, his wife Persephone (Proserpina), the Erinnyes or Furies, etc., and also the souls of departed men.

Io. Daughter of Inachus, and a priestess of Juno at Argos. Jupiter changed her into a beautiful heifer, and eventually restored her to her own form. She was greatly persecuted by Juno. She married Telegonus, king of Egypt, or Osiris, according to others, and treated her subjects with such kindness that after death she received divine honors, and was worshipped under the name of Isis.

Iolas or **Iolaus.** A son of Iphiclus, king of Thessaly, who assisted Hercules in conquering the Hydra; he burnt with a hot iron the place where the monster's heads had been cut off to prevent their re-growth.

Iolcus. An ancient town in Magnesia in Thessaly, at the top of the Pagasean Gulf, about a mile from the sea. It was celebrated in mythology as the residence of Pelias and Jason, and as the place from which the Argonauts sailed in quest of the Golden Fleece.

Ionian. A district on the west coast of Asia Minor, so called from the Ionian Greeks who

colonized it at a time earlier than any distinct historical records.

Iphiclus. A son of Amphitryon and Alcmena, and twin brother of Hercules. As the children were cradled together, Juno, jealous of Hercules, sent two large serpents to destroy him. At the sight of the snakes Iphiclus showed great alarm, but Hercules seized them, one in each hand, and squeezed them to death.

Iphicrates. A celebrated general of Athens, who, though son of a shoemaker, rose to the highest offices in the state. He made war against the Thracians, and assisted the Persian king against Egypt.

Iphigenia. A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. When the Greeks, going to the Trojan war, were detained at Aulis by contrary winds, they were informed by a soothsayer that to appease the gods they must sacrifice Iphigenia to Diana. As the fatal knife was about to be plunged into her, Iphigenia suddenly disappeared, and a goat of great beauty was found in the place where she had stood ready for the sacrifice.

Iphitus. A son of Eurytus, king of Oechalia. When his father had promised his daughter Iole to anyone who could excel him or his sons in drawing the bow, Hercules accepted the challenge and was victorious. Eurytus, however, refused to fulfill the compact by giving his daughter to the conqueror. Afterward some oxen were stolen from Eurytus,

and Iphitus was sent in quest of them. In his search he met Hercules, who aided him in seeking the lost animals, but on recollecting the faithlessness of Eurytus he killed Iphitus.

Irene. Called *Pax* by the Romans, the goddess of peace, was, according to Hesiod, a daughter of Zeus and Themis, and one of the Horae. Pax is represented on coins as a youthful female, holding in her left hand a cornucopia, and in her right hand an olive branch, or the staff of Mercury.

Iris. One of the Oceanides, messenger of the gods, and more particularly of Juno. Her office was to cut the thread which seemed to detain the soul of those who were expiring. She is the same as the rainbow.

Isaeus. One of the ten Attic orators, was born at Chalcis, and came to Athens at an early age. He wrote judicial orations for others, and established a rhetorical school at Athens, in which Demosthenes is said to have been his pupil.

Isis. A celebrated deity of the Egyptians, daughter of Saturn and Rhea, according to Diodorus of Sicily. Some suppose her to be the same as Io, who was changed into a cow, and restored to her human form in Egypt, where she taught agriculture, and governed the people with mildness and equity, for which she received divine honors after her death.

Ismene. Daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta, and sister of Antigone.

Isocrates. A celebrated orator, son of a musical instrument maker at Athens. He opened a school of eloquence at Athens, where he was distinguished for the number, character, and fame of his pupils. He was intimate with Philip of Macedon, but the aspiring ambition of Philip displeased Isocrates, and the defeat of the Athenians at Chaeronea had such an effect on him that he did not long survive it. He died, after being four days without taking any aliment, in his ninety-ninth year, about 338 years before Christ. He was honored after death by the erection of a brazen statue to his memory by Timotheus, one of his pupils, and Aphareus, his adopted son. Milton, in one of his sonnets, speaks of him as *that old man eloquent* when alluding to his death as being caused by the news of the battle of Chaeronea.

Italia. Signified, from the time of Augustus, the country south of the Alps, which we call *Italy*.

Itys. A son of Tereus, king of Thrace, and Procne, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. He was killed by his mother when he was six years old, and served up to his father to be eaten by him. He was changed into a pheasant, his mother into a swallow, and his father into an owl.

Ixion. A king of Thessaly, son of Phlegias, or,



Greek Wrestler.

according to Hyginus, of Leontes, or, according to Diodorus, of Antion and Perimela. Jupiter carried him to heaven and placed him at the table of the gods, where he became enamored of Juno, which so incensed Jupiter that he banished him from heaven, and ordered Mercury to tie him to a wheel in hell which continually whirled round, keeping Ixion in perpetual torture.

Janus. An ancient king who reigned in Italy. He was a native of Thessaly, and, according to some writers, a son of Apollo. He built a town which he called Janiculum. Some authors make him to have been son of Coelus and Hecate. He is represented with two faces, because he was acquainted with the past and future. His temple was always open in time of war, and was shut when peace existed.

Japetus. A son of Coelus or Titan and Terra, who married Asia, or, according to some writers, Clymene. The Greeks looked on him as the father of all mankind.

Jason. A celebrated hero, son of Aeson and Alcimedes. His education was entrusted to the Centaur Chiron. The greatest feat recorded of him is his voyage in the Argo to Colchis to obtain the Golden Fleece, which, aided by Juno, he succeeded in doing. Medea, daughter of Aeetes, king of Colchis, fell in love with Jason. She was a powerful

magician, and on Jason having vowed eternal fidelity to her, she gave him charms to protect him from danger. After securing the Fleece, Jason set sail from the country with his wife Medea. After some years he became enamored of Glauce, daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, whom he married, having divorced Medea. This cruel act was revenged by Medea, who destroyed her children in the presence of their father. Jason is said to have been killed by a beam which fell on his head as he was reposing by the side of the ship which had borne him to Colchis.

Jerusalem or Hierosolyma. The capital of Palestine, in Asia. It was originally the chief city of the Jebusites, a Canaanitish tribe, but was taken by David in B. C. 1050, and was made by him the capital of the kingdom of Israel.

Jordanes (*Jordan*). A river of Palestine, rising at the south foot of Mount Hermon (the southmost part of Anti-Libanus), flowing south into the Sea of Galilee (*Lake of Tiberias*), and thence into the lake Asphaltites (*Dead Sea*), where it is finally lost.

Josephus, Flavius. A celebrated Jew, born in Jerusalem, who signalized himself in a siege conducted by Vespasian and Titus in a small town in Judaea. He was present at the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, and received all the sacred books which it contained, from the

conqueror's hands. He wrote a history of the wars of the Jews in Syriac, and afterwards translated it into Greek. He also wrote a work, which he divided into twenty books, on Jewish antiquities. He died A. D. 93, in his fifty-sixth year.

Jovianus, Flavius Claudius. A native of Pannonia elected emperor of Rome by the soldiers after the death of Julian. He refused the purple at first, but on being assured that his subjects were favorably disposed toward Christianity he accepted the crown. He died about seven months after assuming the supreme power, being found in bed suffocated by the vapors of charcoal which had been lighted in his room, A. D. 364.

Juba. A king of Numidia and Mauritania, who favored the cause of Pompey against Julius Caesar. He defeated Curio, whom Caesar had sent to Africa, and after the battle of Pharsalia he joined his forces to those of Scipio. He was conquered in a battle at Thapsus, and killed himself. His kingdom became a Roman province, of which Sallust was the first governor.

Juba the Second. He was led captive to Rome to give luster to the triumph of Caesar. He wrote a history of Rome which was often commended and quoted by the ancients.

Jugurtha. A distinguished Numidian who went with a body of troops to the assistance of

Scipio who was besieging Numantia. Jugurtha endeared himself to the Roman general by his bravery and activity. His uncle Micipsa appointed him successor to the throne, with his two sons Adherbal and Hiempsal, the latter of whom was slain by Jugurtha, and the former had to fly to Rome for safety. Caecilius Metellus was sent against Jugurtha, who was betrayed, and delivered into the hands of the Romans. He died in prison, B. C. 106.

Julia. A daughter of Julius Caesar and Cornelia, famous for her virtues and personal charms. She was obliged by her father to divorce herself from her first husband to marry Pompey the Great, with the object of cementing the friendship between him and her father.

Julia. Daughter of Augustus, remarkable for her beauty, genius, and vices. Her father gave her in marriage to Marcellus, after whose death she united herself to Agrippa, and again becoming a widow she married Tiberius. Her conduct now became so unseemly that she was banished to a small island on the coast of Campania, where she was starved to death.

Julia. A celebrated woman born in Phoenicia. She applied herself to the study of philosophy, and was conspicuous for her mental as well as her personal charms. She came to Rome, where she married Septimius Severus,

who was afterward invested with the purple. She was also called Domna.

Julianus. A son of Julius Constantius, the brother of Constantine the Great, born in Constantinople. The massacre which attended the elevation of the sons of Constantine to the throne nearly proved fatal to Julian and his brother Gallus. The two brothers were privately educated and taught the doctrine of the Christian religion—which afterward Julian disavowed, and in consequence of this the term *Apostate* is generally affixed to his name. He died, A. D. 363, in his thirty-second year. His last moments were spent in a conversation with a philosopher about the immortality of the soul. Julian's character has been admired by some writers, but generally he is censured for his apostasy

Juno. A celebrated deity among the ancients, daughter of Saturn and Ops. Jupiter married her, and the nuptials were celebrated with the greatest solemnity in the presence of all the gods. By her marriage with Jupiter, Juno became the queen of all the gods, and mistress of heaven and earth. She presided over marriage, and patronized those of her sex who were distinguished for virtuous conduct. Paris gave her great offense by giving the golden apple, as an award to beauty, to Venus instead of herself.

Jupiter. The chief of all the gods of the ancients. According to Varro there were three hundred persons of that name. To him of Crete, who passed for the son of Saturn and Ops, the actions of the rest have been attributed. Jupiter was educated in a cave on Mount Ida, in Crete, and fed with the milk of the goat Amalthea. While he was very young he made war on the Titans, whom he conquered. The beginning of his reign in the supernal regions was interrupted by the rebellion of the giants who were sons of the Earth, and who were desirous of revenging the death of the Titans, but by the aid of Hercules, Jupiter overpowered them. Jupiter married Metis, Themis, Ceres, Euronyme, Mnemosyne, Latona, and Juno. His worship was universal: he was the Ammon of the Africans, the Belus of Babylon, and the Osiris of Egypt.

Jura or Jurassus Mons. A range of mountains running north of the lake Lemanus as far as Augusta Rauracorum (*August*, near *Basle*), on the Rhine, forming the boundary between the Sequani and Helvetii.

Juvenalis, D. Junius. A poet born at Aquinum in Italy. He came to Rome at an early age, where he applied himself to the writing of satires, some of which are extant. He died in the reign of Trajan A. D. 128. His writings are distinguished by a lively style, but abound with ill humor.

- Laberius, J. Decimus.** A Roman knight famous for his skill in writing pantomimes. Caesar made him appear on the stage in one of his plays, which he resented by throwing out aspersions on Caesar during the performance, and by warning the audience against tyranny.
- Labienus, T.** Tribune of the Plebs, B. C. 63, was a friend and partisan of Caesar, and his chief legatus in his wars against the Gauls; but on the breaking out of the civil war in B. C. 49, he went over to Pompey.
- Lachesis.** One of the Parcae, or Fates. She presided over futurity, and was represented as spinning the thread of life, or, according to some, as holding the spindle.
- Laconica.** Sometimes called Laconia by the Romans, a country of Peloponnesus.
- Laelaps** (*The Storm Wind*). He was personified as the swift dog which Procris had received from Artemis (Diana), and gave to her husband Cephalus. When the Teumessian fox was sent to punish the Thebans, Cephalus sent the dog Laelaps against the fox. The dog overtook the fox, but Zeus (Jupiter) changed both animals into a stone.
- Laelius, C.** The friend of Scipio Africanus the elder, who fought under the latter in almost all his campaigns.
- Laertes.** A king of Ithaca who married Anticlea, daughter of Autolycus. Ulysses was their son, and succeeded him on the throne, Laertes retiring to the country, and devoting

his time to gardening, in which employment he was found by Ulysses on his return from the Trojan war, after twenty years' absence.

Lagus. A Macedonian of mean extraction, who married Arsinoe, daughter of Meleager. On the birth of a child it was exposed in the woods by Lagus, but an eagle preserved its life by feeding and sheltering it with her wings. The infant was afterward known as King Ptolemy the First, of Egypt.

Lalage. A common name of courtesans, from the Greek word meaning *prattling*, used as a term of endearment, *little prattler*.

Langobardi or **Longobardi.** Corrupted into Lombards, a German tribe of the Suevic race, dwelt originally on the banks of the Elbe, and after many migrations eventually crossed the Alps A. D. 568, and settled in the north of Italy, which has ever since received the name of Lombardy.

Laocœon. A priest of Apollo who in the Trojan war was opposed to the admission of the wooden horse to the city. For this, as a punishment, two enormous serpents were sent to attack him, which they did while, accompanied by his two sons, he was offering a sacrifice to Neptune. The serpents coiled round him and his sons, and crushed them to death. Lord Byron, in *Childe Harold*, canto iv., thus alludes to the Laocœon group in marble in the Vatican :

“ Or, turning to the Vatican, go see
Laocoon's torture, dignifying pain—
A father's love and mortal's agony
With an immortal's patience blending. Vain
The struggle ; vain, against the coiling strain
And gripe, and deepening of the dragon's grasp,
The old man's clench ; the long, envenom'd chain
Rivets the living links—the enormous asp
Enforces pang on pang, and stifles gasp on gasp.”

Laodice. Daughter of Priam and Hecuba, and wife of Helicaon.

Laomedon. Son of Ilus, and king of Troy. He married Strynio, called by some Placia or Leucippe. Podarces, afterward known as Priam, was their son. Laomedon built the walls of Troy, in which he was assisted by Apollo and Neptune.

Lapithus. A son of Apollo and Stilbe. He married Orsinome, Phorbas and Periphas being their children, to whose numerous descendants was given the name Lapithae, a number of whom attended the nuptials of Pirithous with Hippodamia, the daughter of Adrastus, king of Argos. The Centaurs also attended the festivity, and quarreled with the Lapithae, which resulted in blows and slaughter. Many of the Centaurs were slain, and they were at last obliged to retire.

Lares. Gods of inferior power at Rome, who presided over houses and families. They were two in number, sons of Mercury and Lara.

Latona. A daughter of Coeus, the Titan, and

Phoebe. She was admired for her beauty by Jupiter. Juno made Latona the object of her vengeance, and sent the serpent Python to persecute her.

Latium. A country in Italy.

Lavinia. Daughter of Latinus and Amata, betrothed to Turnus, but married to Aeneas.

Lavinium. An ancient town of Latium, three miles from the sea and six miles east of Laurentum, on the Via Appia, founded by Aeneas.

Leander. A youth of Abydos. He was passionately in love with Hero, a young girl of Sestos. He was in the habit of swimming across the Hellespont to visit her, in doing which, on a tempestuous night, he was drowned. Lord Byron performed the same feat in 1810, an exploit which he has celebrated in verse in his Occasional Pieces. He expresses surprise that, as the truth of Leander's story had been questioned, no one had hitherto tested its practicability.

Leda. A daughter of king Thespius and Eurythemis, who married Tyndarus, king of Sparta. She is famous for her intrigue with Jupiter. She was the mother of Pollux, Helena, Castor, and Clytemnestra. She is said to have received the name of Nemesis after death.

Leonidas. A celebrated king of Lacedaemon who went to oppose Xerxes, king of Persia,

who had invaded Greece with a vast army. A great battle was fought at Thermopylae, the entire army of Leonidas consisting of three hundred men who refused to abandon him. For a time this small army resisted the vast legions of Xerxes, till at length a traitor conducted a detachment of Persians by a secret path to the rear of Leonidas, where he was slain and his soldiers were cut to pieces, one only of the three hundred escaping. The Rev. George Croly, author of *Satanstiel*, wrote a poem called *The Death of Leonidas*, which, after describing in vivid language the determined valor of the Greeks, thus concludes :

“ Thus fought the Greek of old ;
Thus will he fight again :
Shall not the self-same mold
Bring forth the self-same men ? ”

Lepidus, M. Aemilius. A celebrated Roman, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony. He was of an illustrious family, and, like many of his contemporaries, remarkable for ambition. He was unable to maintain his position as triumvir, and, resigning power, he sank into obscurity.

Leptines. An Athenian, known only as the proposer of a law taking away all special exemptions from the burden of public charges against which the oration of Demosthenes is directed, usually known as the oration against Leptines, B. C. 355.

Lesbos or Lesbus. A large island in the Aegean, off the coast of Mysia in Asia Minor.

Lethe. One of the rivers of hell, whose waters were imbibed by the souls of the dead which had been for a certain period confined in Tartarus. Those who drank of this river forgot whatever they had previously known. In this sense the word is constantly used by the poets. Thus Shakespeare in *Henry IV.*, part ii, act v. scene 2, says :

“ May this be washed in Lethe and forgotten.”

Leto. Called *Latona* by the Romans, was daughter of the Titan Coeus and Phoebe, and mother of Apollo and Artemis (Diana) by Zeus (Jupiter). The love of the king of the gods procured for Leto the enmity of Hera (Juno). Persecuted by this goddess, Leto wandered from place to place, till she came to Delos, which was then a floating island, and bore the name of Asteria or Ortygia. Zeus fastened it by adamantine chains to the bottom of the sea, that it might be a secure resting-place for his beloved, and there she gave birth to Apollo and Artemis. Leto was generally worshipped only in conjunction with her children.

Leucas or Leucadia (*Santa Maura*). An island in the Ionian Sea, off the west coast of Acarnania. At the south extremity of the island, opposite Cephallenia, was the celebrated promontory, variously called *Leucas*,

Leucatas, *Leucates*, or *Leucate*, on which was a temple of Apollo Leucadius. At the annual festival of the god it was the custom to cast down a criminal from this promontory into the sea: birds were attached to him in order to break his fall; and if he reached the sea uninjured, boats were ready to pick him up. This appears to have been an expiatory rite; and it gave rise to the well-known story that lovers leaped from this rock in order to seek relief from the pangs of love. Thus Sappho is said to have leaped down from this rock when in love with Phaon.

Leucippus. A celebrated philosopher of Abdera, about 428 years before Christ. He was a disciple of Zeno. His life was written by Diogenes. There were several others of the same name.

Leuctra. A village in Boeotia, famous for the victory which Epaminondas, the Theban general, obtained over the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, B. C. 371.

Liber or Liber Pater. A name frequently given by the Roman poets to the Greek Bacchus or Dionysus.

Libertas. The goddess of Liberty, to whom several temples were erected at Rome. Libertas is represented in works of art as a matron, with the pileus, the symbol of liberty, or a wreath of laurel.

Libitina. An ancient Italian divinity, identified

by the later Romans with Persephone (Proserpina), on account of her connection with the dead and their burial. At her temple at Rome everything necessary for funerals was kept, and persons might there either buy or hire such things. Hence a person undertaking the burial of a person (an undertaker) was called *libitinarius*, and his business *libitina*.

Licinius. A Roman emperor A. D. 307-324. He was a Dacian peasant by birth, and was raised to the rank of Augustus by the emperor Galerius.

Licinius, C. A tribune of the people, celebrated for his intrigues and ability. He was a plebeian, and was the first of that class that was raised to the office of master of the horse to the dictator. There were a number of other Romans of the same name.

Ligarius, Q. He fought on the side of the Pompeian party in Africa, and was defended by Cicero before Caesar in a speech still extant. Ligarius joined the conspirators who assassinated Caesar in B. C. 44, and perished in the proscription of the triumvirs in 43.

Limites Romani. The name of a continuous series of fortifications, consisting of castles, walls, earthen ramparts, and the like, which the Romans erected along the Rhine and the Danube to protect their possessions from the attacks of the Germans.

Linus. The personification of a dirge or lamen-

tation, and therefore described as a son of Apollo by a Muse (Calliope, or by Psamathe or Chalciope). Both Argos and Thebes claimed the honor of his birth.

Lips. The southwest wind, corresponding to the Latin *Africus*.

Liternum or Linternum (*Patria*). A town on the coast of Campania. It was to this place that the elder Scipio Africanus retired when the tribunes attempted to bring him to trial, and here he is said to have died.

Livius, Titus. A native of Padua, a celebrated historian. He passed the chief part of his time at Naples and Rome, but more particularly at the court of Augustus, who liberally patronized him. The name of Livy is rendered immortal by his history of the Roman empire. The merit of this history is admitted by all, and the high rank which Livy holds among historians is undisputed. Lord Byron speaks of it in his *Childe Harold* as "Livy's picture page."

Locusta or Lucusta. A famous female poisoner, employed by Agrippina in poisoning the emperor Claudius, and by Nero for dispatching Britannicus. She was put to death in the reign of Galba.

Londinium or Londinum (*London*). The capital of the Cantii in Britain. It was originally situated on the south bank of the Thames in the modern *Southwark*. It afterwards spread over the north side of the river, and was

hence called a town of the Trinobantes. It is first mentioned in the reign of Nero as a flourishing and populous town, much frequented by Roman merchants. London was the central point from which all the Roman roads in Britain diverged.

Lorium or **Lorii**. A small place in Etruria, on the Via Aurelia, where Antoninus Pius was brought up and died.

Lotophagi (*Lotus-Eaters*). Homer, in the *Odyssey*, represents Ulysses as coming in his wanderings to a coast inhabited by a people who fed upon a fruit called lotus, the taste of which was so delicious that everyone who ate it lost all wish to return to his native country.

Lucania. A district in Lower Italy.

Lucanus, M. Annaeus. A native of Corduba in Spain. At an early age he went to Rome, where his rising talents recommended him to the emperor Nero. He unwisely entered into a poetical contest with Nero, in which he obtained an easy victory, which greatly offended the emperor. After this Lucan was exposed to much annoyance from Nero, and was induced to join in a conspiracy against him, on which he was condemned to death, the mode of which he had the liberty of choosing. He decided to have his veins opened in a warm bath, and died quoting some lines from his *Pharsalia*. Of all his works none but the *Pharsalia* remains.



Latona.

See page 161.

Lucifer. The name of the planet Venus, or morning star. It is called Lucifer when appearing in the morning before the sun, but when it appears after its setting it is called Hesperus.

Lucilius, C. A Roman knight, who is regarded as the first satirical writer among the Romans. Of thirty satires which he wrote only a few verses remain. He died at Naples B. C. 103.

Lucina. A daughter of Jupiter and Juno. She was the goddess who presided over the birth of children.

Lucretia. A celebrated Roman lady, daughter of Lucretius and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. A number of young noble Romans at Ardea, among whom were Collatinus and the sons of Tarquin the Proud, were discussing the virtues of their wives at home, and it was agreed to go to Rome to ascertain how their wives employed themselves in their husbands' absence in the camp. While the wives of the others were indulging in feasting and dissipation, Lucretia was found in her house employing herself with her servants in domestic duties. She was brutally treated by Sextus Tarquin, a relative of Collatinus, and stabbed herself. This was the signal for a rebellion, the result being the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome.

Lucretius, Carus T. A celebrated Roman poet and philosopher. The tenets of Epicurus

were embraced by him, and were explained and elucidated in a poem which he wrote, *De Rerum Naturâ*. This poem is distinguished by genius and elegance, but the doctrines it inculcates have an atheistical tendency. Lucretius is said to have destroyed himself B. C. 54.

Lucullus, Lucius Licinius. A Roman noted for his fondness of luxury and for his military abilities. He was born about 115 years before the Christian era, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in eloquence and philosophy. He was soon advanced to the consulship, and intrusted with the management of the Mithridatic war, in which he displayed his military talents.

Luna. The goddess of the Moon.

Lupercus. An ancient Italian divinity, worshipped by shepherds as the protector of their flocks against wolves.

Lyceum. The name of one of three ancient gymnasia of Athens, called after the temple of Apollo Lyceus, in its neighborhood. It is celebrated as the place where Aristotle and the Peripatetics taught.

Lycomedes. King of the Dolopians, in the island of Scyros, to whose court Achilles was sent, disguised as a maiden, by his mother, Thetis, who was anxious to prevent his going to the Trojan war.

Lycurgus. A celebrated lawgiver of Sparta, son of King Eunomus and brother to Polydectes.

He succeeded his brother on the Spartan throne. In the laws which he enacted he maintained a just equilibrium between the throne and the people; he banished luxury and encouraged the useful arts, and adopted a number of measures having for their object the well-being of the people. Lycurgus has been compared with Solon, the celebrated legislator of Athens.

Lydia. A district of Asia Minor.

Lynceus. Son of Aphareus, was one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar, and one of the Argonauts. He was so sharp-sighted that he could see through the earth and distinguish objects at a great distance from him. There was another person of the same name who married Hypermnestra, daughter of Danaüs.

Lysander. A celebrated general of Sparta in the last years of the Peloponnesian war. He drew Ephesus from the interest of Athens, and gained the friendship of Cyrus the Younger. He gave battle to the Athenian fleet, and destroyed it all except three ships. In this battle, which was fought 405 years before the Christian era, the Athenians lost a great number of men, and in consequence of it forfeited their influence over neighboring states. Lysander was killed in battle, B.C. 394.

Lysias. An Attic orator, born B. C. 458 and died B.C. 378. Lysias wrote a great number of orations, of which several are still extant. They are remarkable for their grace and elegance.

Macedonia. A country in Europe north of Greece, said to have been originally named Emathia.

Macrobius. A Latin writer who died A. D. 415. He has rendered himself famous for a composition called *Saturnalia*, a miscellaneous collection of antiquarian and critical literature.

Maeander. A celebrated river of Asia Minor flowing into the Aegean Sea. It is famous among the poets for its windings, and from it the application of the word "meandering" to a winding stream has become proverbial.

Maecenas or Mecaenas, C. Clinius. A celebrated Roman knight, who rendered himself immortal by his liberal patronage of learned men. To the interference of Maecenas, Vergil was indebted for the restitution of his lands. Maecenas, according to the received opinion, wrote a history of animals and a journal of the life of Augustus. Vergil dedicated his Georgics to him, as did Horace his Odes.

Maia. A daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She was the eldest of the Pleiades, and the most beautiful of the seven sisters. In a grotto of Mount Cyllene, in Arcadia, she became by Zeus (Jupiter) the mother of Hermes (Mercury).

Manes. A name applied by the ancients to the soul when departed from the body.

Manilius, C. Tribune of the Plebs, B. C. 66, proposed the law, *Manilia Lex*, granting to Pompey the command of the war against Mithridates, and which Cicero supported in an extant oration.

Manlius, Marcus. A celebrated Roman who, at an early age, distinguished himself for valor. When Rome was taken by the Gauls, he, with a body of his countrymen, fled to the Capitol, which he defended when it was surprised in the night by the enemy. This gained him the surname of *Capitolinus*, and the geese which had awakened him to action by their clamor were afterward held sacred among the Romans.

Mantineæ. One of the most ancient and important towns in Arcadia.

Mantua. A town in Gallia Transpadana, on an island in the river Mincius, was not a place of importance, but is celebrated because Vergil, who was born at the neighboring village of Andes, regarded Mantua as his birthplace.

Marathon. A village of Attica, celebrated for the victory which the Athenians and Plataeans, under the command of Miltiades, gained over the Persian army, 490 B. C. Lord Byron, in *Don Juan*, canto iii. verse 86, alludes to Marathon, and the famous battle fought there :

“ The mountains look on Marathon,
And Marathon looks on the sea ;

And, musing there an hour alone,
I dream'd that Greece might still be free ;
For, standing on the Persians' grave,
I could not deem myself a slave."

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius. A famous Roman general. He was the first Roman who obtained some advantage over Hannibal. He conquered Syracuse, with the spoils from which, he adorned Rome. He was killed in battle in his fifth consulship.

Marcellus. A Roman who distinguished himself in the civil wars of Caesar and Pompey by his firm attachment to the latter. He was banished by Caesar, but was afterwards recalled at the request of the Senate. Pope, in his *Essay on Man*, epistle iv., has a couplet referring to him :

" And more true joy Marcellus exil'd feels,
Than Caesar with a senate at his heels."

There were some other Romans of the same name, of minor repute.

Marius, C. A celebrated Roman who signalized himself under Scipio at the siege of Numantia. He was appointed to finish the war against Jugurtha, who was defeated and betrayed into the hands of the Romans. After this, new honors awaited Marius. He was elected consul, and was sent against the Teutones. The war was prolonged, and Marius was a third and fourth time invested with the consulship. At length two engagements were fought, and the Teutones were defeated, a

vast number of them being left dead on the battlefields. After many vicissitudes Marius died, B. C. 86, directly after he had been honored with the consulship for the seventh time. There were a number of others of the same name, but of minor note.

Mars. The god of war, was the son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, according to Ovid. The loves of Mars and Venus are greatly celebrated. On one occasion, while in each other's company, Vulcan spread a net round them, from which they could not escape without assistance. They were thus exposed to the ridicule of the gods till Neptune induced Vulcan to set them at liberty. During the Trojan war, Mars interested himself on the side of the Trojans, and defended the favorites of Venus with great determination.

Marsyas. A celebrated piper of Celaene in Phrygia. He challenged Apollo to a trial of skill in music, which challenge was accepted, the Muses being appointed umpires. The palm of victory was awarded to Apollo, who tied his antagonist to a tree and flayed him.

Martialis, Marcus Valerius. A native of Spain who came to Rome when he was about twenty years old, where he became noticeable for his poetical genius. Martial wrote fourteen books of epigrams, and died in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Masinissa. A king of a small part of Africa, who at first assisted the Carthaginians in their

wars against Rome, but who subsequently became an ally of the Romans. After his defeat of Syphax he married Sophonisba, the wife of Syphax, which gave offense to the Roman general, Scipio, on which Masinissa induced Sophonisba to end her life by poison. In the battle of Zama, Masinissa greatly contributed to the defeat of Hannibal. He died in his ninety-seventh year, 149 years before the Christian era.

Massilia or **Massalia** (*Marseilles*). A Greek city in Gallia Narbonensis, on the coast of the Mediterranean, in the country of the Salyes, founded by the Phocaeans of Asia Minor about B. C. 600.

Matrona (*Marne*). A river in Gaul, falling into the Sequana, a little south of Paris.

Matuta or **Mater Matuta**. The goddess of the dawn, identified by the Romans with Leucothea.

Mausolus. A king of Caria. His wife Artemisia was very disconsolate at his death, and erected one of the grandest monuments of antiquity to perpetuate his memory. This famous building, which was deemed to be one of the seven wonders of the world, was called *Mausoleum*, which name has been since applied to other grand sepulchral monuments.

Maximinus, Caius Julius Verus. The son of a peasant of Thrace. He entered the Roman armies, where he gradually rose till he was

proclaimed emperor A. D. 235. He ruled with great cruelty, and was eventually killed by his own soldiers. He was of immense size and strength, and was able to break the hardest stones between his fingers.

Medea. A celebrated magician, daughter of Aetes, king of Colchis, and niece of Circe. When Jason came to Colchis in quest of the Golden Fleece, Medea fell in love with him, and they exchanged oaths of fidelity; and when he had overcome all the difficulties which he had to encounter, Medea embarked with him for Greece. She lived in Corinth with her husband Jason for ten years, with much conjugal happiness, when he became enamored of Glauce, daughter of Creon, king of Corinth. To avenge herself on Jason she caused the destruction of Glauce, and killed her two children in his presence.

Medusa. One of the three Gorgons, daughter of Phorcys and Ceto. She was the only one of the Gorgons subject to mortality. She was celebrated for her personal charms and the beauty of her hair, which Minerva changed into serpents. According to Apollodorus and others, the Gorgons were born with snakes on their heads instead of hair, and with yellow wings and brazen hands. Perseus rendered himself famous by his conquest of Medusa. He cut off her head and placed it on the aegis of Minerva. The head had the power of changing those who looked at it into stone.

Medusa, as we are informed by Lord Lytton, was an expression applied to Mary Queen of Scots in her own day, and in his brilliant poem, *The Last Days of Queen Elizabeth*, he speaks of the unfortunate queen as

‘Thou soft Medusa of the fated line.’

Mela or Mella, M. Annaeus. Youngest son of M. Annaeus Seneca, the rhetorician, brother of L. Seneca, the philosopher, and father of the poet Lucan.

Melampus. Son of Amythaon, a celebrated prophet and physician, and the first who introduced the worship of Dionysus (Bacchus) into Greece.

Meleager. A celebrated hero of antiquity who signalized himself in the Argonautic expedition, and especially by killing the Calydonian boar, a famous event in mythological history.

Melissa. A nymph, said to have discovered the use of honey, and from whom bees were believed to have received their name.

Melpomene. One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over tragedy. She is generally represented as a young woman wearing a buskin and holding a dagger in her hand.

Memnon. A king of Ethiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora. He came with ten thousand men to assist Priam in the Trojan war, where he behaved with great courage, and killed Antilochus, Nestor’s son, at which Nestor

challenged Memnon to fight, but he refused on account of the great age of the challenger; but he fought Achilles, who killed him. A statue was erected in his honor, which had the property of uttering a melodious sound every day at sunrise. Tennyson, in his *Palace of Art*, alludes to this statue thus :

“ As morn from Memnon drew
Rivers of melodies.”

Memphis. A great city of Egypt, second in importance only to Thebes.

Menander. A celebrated comic poet of Athens, educated under Theophrastus. He was universally esteemed by the Greeks. He wrote 108 comedies, of which only a few fragments remain.

Menelaus. A king of Sparta, brother to Agamemnon. He married Helen, the most beautiful woman of her time. Paris, having arrived in Sparta in the absence of Menelaus, persuaded her to elope with him, which was the cause of the Trojan war. In the tenth year of the war Helen, it is said, obtained the forgiveness of Menelaus, with whom she returned to Sparta, where, shortly after his return, he died.

Menenius Agrippa. A celebrated Roman who appeased the Roman populace in the infancy of the consular government by repeating to them the well-known fable of the belly and limbs. He lived B. C. 495.

Mentor. A faithful friend of Ulysses, the guide and instructor of his son Telemachus. The term Mentor has become proverbial as applied to anyone who is an educator of youth.

Mercurius. A celebrated god of antiquity, called Hermes by the Greeks. He was the messenger of the gods, and conducted the souls of the dead into the infernal regions. He presided over orators, merchants, and was also the god of thieves. The invention of the lyre is ascribed to him. This he gave to Apollo, and received in exchange the Caduceus, which the god of poetry used to drive the flocks of King Admetus.

Merops. A king of the island of Cos, who married Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was changed into an eagle, and placed among the constellations.

Mesopotamia. A district of Asia, named from its position between the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Messala. The name of a distinguished family of the Valeria gens at Rome. The most famous member of the family was M. Valerius Messala Corvinus, who, though he fought on the republican side at Philippi, was pardoned by the triumvirs, and afterwards became a friend of Augustus and a patron of learning. He was a friend also of Horace, and his name constantly occurs in the elegies of Tibullus.

Messalina, Valeria. She was notorious for her

vices, and married the emperor Claudius, who, wearied with her misconduct, cited her to appear before him and reply to the accusations which were brought against her, on which she attempted to destroy herself, but, failing to do so, was slain by one of the tribunes who had been sent to summon her.

Metelli. The surname of the family of the Caecilii at Rome, the most noted of whom are : a general who defeated the Achaeans, took Thebes, and invaded Macedonia; Quintus Caecilius, rendered famous by his successes against Jugurtha, the king of Numidia ; Q. Caecilius Celer, who distinguished himself against Catiline. He died fifty-seven years before Christ, greatly lamented by Cicero, who was one of his warmest friends ; L. Caecilius, a tribune in the civil wars of Caesar and Pompey, who favored the cause of Pompey ; Q. Caecilius, a warlike general who conquered Crete and Macedonia ; Metellus Cimber, one of the conspirators against Caesar. He gave the signal to attack and murder the dictator.

Methymna. The second city of Lesbos, stood at the north extremity of the island. It was the birthplace of the poet Arion and of the historian Hellanicus.

Metis. The personification of prudence, described as a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and the first wife of Zeus (Jupiter). Afraid lest she should give birth to a child wiser

and more powerful than himself, Zeus deceived her when she was pregnant, and swallowed her, and, after a time, the goddess Minerva sprang from his head.

Micipsa. A king of Numidia, son of Masinissa, who, at his death, B. C. 119, left his kingdom to his sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal, and his nephew Jugurtha.

Midas. A king of Phrygias, son of Gordius or Gorgias. According to some traditions, in the early part of his life he found a treasure, to which he owed his greatness and opulence. He showed hospitality to Silenus, in return for which Bacchus permitted him to choose whatever recompense he pleased. He demanded of the god that whatever he touched might be turned into gold. His wish was granted, but when the very food which he attempted to eat became gold in his mouth he prayed Bacchus to revoke the favor, and he was ordered to wash himself in the river Pactolus, the sands of which were turned into gold by the touch of Midas. Afterward, in consequence of maintaining that Pan was superior to Apollo in singing and playing the flute, he had his ears changed into those of an ass by the god.

Miletus. One of the greatest cities of Asia Minor, belonged territorially to Caria and politically to Ionia, being the southmost of the twelve cities of the Ionian confederacy.

Milo. A celebrated athlete of Crotona in Italy.

He is said to have carried on his shoulders a bullock for a considerable distance, and to have killed it with a blow from his fist, and eaten it in one day. In his old age he attempted to pull up a tree by the roots, which, when half-cleft, re-united, and, his hands remaining imprisoned in the tree, he was eaten by wild beasts, about 500 years before the Christian era.

Miltiades. Son of Simon, was sent by the Athenians to take possession of the Chersonesus. On his arrival he seized some of the principal inhabitants of the country, made himself absolute in Chersonese, and married the daughter of Olorus, king of the Thracians. He was present at the celebrated battle of Marathon, where the command was ceded to him, owing to his superior abilities. He obtained the victory, but an olive crown, which he demanded from his fellow-citizens as a reward for his valor, was refused. Afterwards he was intrusted with a fleet of seventy ships, with which he proceeded to attack the Isle of Paros. At first he was successful, but afterward fortune frowned on him. He was accused of treason and condemned to death, but his sentence was, owing to his great services, commuted to a fine of fifty talents. Being unable to pay this, he was thrown into prison, where he died. In *Childe Harold*, canto ii., Lord Byron alludes to Marathon as

" The battle-field where Persia's victim horde
First bow'd beneath the brunt of Hellas' sword."

Minerva. The goddess of wisdom, war, and all the liberal arts, sprang, full-grown and armed, from the head of Jupiter, and was immediately admitted to the assembly of the gods, and became one of the most faithful counselors of her father. Her power in heaven was great: she could hurl the thunders of Jupiter, prolong the life of men, and bestow the gift of prophecy. She was known among the ancients by many names. She was called Athena, Pallas, Parthenos, Tritonia (because she was worshipped near the lake Tritonis) and Hippias (because she first taught mankind how to manage the horse), Sais (because she was worshipped at Sais), and some other names. She is usually represented with a helmet on her head, a spear in one hand, and a shield, ornamented with the head of Medusa, in the other. Temples were erected for her worship in different places, one of the most renowned of which was the "Parthenon" at Athens. From this building a large collection of ancient sculpture was brought to the British Museum by Lord Elgin more than seventy years ago, which is known as the *Elgin Marbles*. Lord Byron wrote a scathing satire in reference to the removal of these marbles, familiar to his readers under the title of *The Curse of Minerva*. He describes the goddess as



Father Nile.

appearing, grief-stricken, to appeal against what his lordship deemed a desecration :

“ Yes, 'twas Minerva's self ; but ah, how changed
Since o'er the Dardan field in arms she ranged !
Not such as erst, by her divine command,
Her form appear'd from Phidias' plastic hand ;
Gone were the terrors of her awful brow,
Her idle aegis bore no Gorgon now.”

Minos. A king of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa, who gave laws to his subjects B. c. 1406 which remained in full force in the age of Plato.

Minotaurus. A celebrated monster, half a man and half a bull, for which a number of young Athenian men and maidens were yearly exacted to be devoured. The Minotaur was confined in a famous labyrinth in Crete, where at length it was slain by Theseus, who was guided out of the labyrinth by a clew of thread given to him by Ariadne, daughter of King Minos.

Mithras. The god of the sun among the Persians. Under the Roman emperors his worship was introduced at Rome. The god is commonly represented as a handsome youth, wearing the Phrygian cap and attire, and kneeling on a bull, whose throat he is cutting.

Mithridates First. He was king of Pontus and tributary to the crown of Persia : his attempts to make himself independent of that fealty proved fruitless, being defeated in a battle which he had provoked, and having to sue for peace.

Mithridates. Surnamed *Eupator* and *The Great*, succeeded to the throne of Pontus when eleven years of age. The beginning of his reign was marked by ambition and cruelty. At an early age he inured himself to hardships by devoting himself to manly exercises, and sleeping in the open air on the bare earth. He was constantly engaged in warfare against the Romans, and his contests with them are known as the "Mithridatic wars." His hatred of the Romans was so great that, to destroy their power, he ordered all of them that were in his dominions to be massacred; and in one night 150,000 according to Plutarch, or 80,000 according to another authority, were slaughtered. This cruel act called for revenge, and great armies were sent against him. After varied fortunes Mithridates had to succumb to Pompey, and, worn out with misfortune, attempted to poison himself, but unsuccessfully, as the numerous antidotes to poison which in early life he had taken, strengthened his constitution to resist the effect. He then ordered one of his soldiers to give him the fatal blow with a sword, which was done. He died about sixty-three years before the Christian era, in his seventy-second year. He is said to have been the most formidable opponent the Romans ever had, and Cicero estimates him as the greatest monarch that ever sat upon a throne. It is recorded of him that he conquered twenty-

four nations, whose different languages he knew and spoke fluently. There were a number of persons of the same name, but of inferior note.

Mnemosyne. A daughter of Coelus and Terra, mother of the nine Muses. Jupiter assumed the form of a shepherd in order to enjoy her company.

Moirae (*The Fates*). They were called Parcae by the Romans, and were three in number, viz., Clotho, or the spinning fate; Lachesis, or the one who assigns to man his fate; and Atropos, or the fate that cannot be avoided.

Momus. The god of mirth amongst the ancients, according to Hesiod, was the son of Nox. He amused himself by satirizing the gods by turning into ridicule whatever they did.

Moneta. Surname of Juno among the Romans as the protectress of money.

Morpheus. A minister of the god Somnus, who imitated very naturally the gestures, words, and manners of mankind. He is sometimes called the god of sleep. He is generally represented as a sleeping child, of great corpulence, with wings.

Mors. The god of death. He is represented as a son of Night and a brother of Sleep, and is called Thanatos by the Greeks.

Moschus. A Greek bucolic poet in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. His eclogues are characterized by sweetness and elegance,

and are said to be equal in merit to the productions of Theocritus.

Mosella (*Mosel, Moselle*). A river in Gallia Belgica, rising in Mount Vogesus, and falling into the Rhine at Confluentes (*Coblentz*).

Murena. A celebrated Roman, who invaded the dominions of Mithridates, at first with success, but afterward he met with defeat. He was honored with a triumph on his return to Rome.

Musae (*The Muses*). The goddesses who presided over poetry, music, dancing, and all the liberal arts. They were daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, and were nine in number, Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Calliope, and Urania.

Mycenae. A town of Argolis said to have been built by Perseus. It received its name from Mycene, a nymph of Laconia. It was taken and destroyed by the Argives.

Myrmidones. An Achaeian race in Phthiotis in Thessaly, whom Achilles ruled over, and who accompanied this hero to Troy.

Mytilene or **Mitylene**. The chief city of Lesbos.

Naiades. Inferior deities who presided over rivers, springs, wells, and fountains. The Naiads generally inhabited the country, and resorted to the woods and meadows near the stream over which they preside. They are represented as young and beautiful girls

leaning on an urn, from which flows a stream of water. Aegle was the fairest of them, according to Vergil. The word Naiad has become Anglicized, and is in frequent use, especially by the poets. Thus Scott says in his *Lady of the Lake*, canto i. verse 17 :

“ In listening mood she seem'd to stand
The guardian Naiad of the strand.”

Naisus, Naissus, or Naesus (*Nissa*). A town of Upper Moesia, situated on an eastern tributary of the Margus, and celebrated as the birthplace of Constantine the Great.

Narcissus. A beautiful youth, son of Cephissus and the nymph Liriope, was born at Thespis in Boeotia. He saw his image reflected in a fountain and became in love with it, thinking it to be the nymph of the place. His fruitless attempts to reach this beautiful object so provoked him that he killed himself. His blood was changed into a flower which still bears his name.

Nauplia. The port of Argos, situated on the Saronic Gulf, was never a place of importance in antiquity, but is at the present day one of the chief cities in Greece.

Neapolis (*Naples*). A city in Campania, at the head of a beautiful bay and on the western slope of Mount Vesuvius.

Nebo. A mountain of Palestine, on the eastern side of the Jordan, and in the southern part of the range called Abarim. It was on a

summit of this mountain, called Pisgah, that Moses died.

Necessitas. Called Ananke by the Greeks, the personification of Necessity, is represented as a powerful goddess, whom neither gods nor men can resist. She carries in her hand brazen nails, with which she fixes the decrees of fate.

Nemaea. A town of Argolis, with a wood where Hercules in the sixteenth year of his age killed the celebrated Nemaean lion. It was the first of the labors of Hercules to destroy the monster, and when he found that his arrows and clubs were useless against an animal whose skin was impenetrable, he seized it in his arms and strangled it.

Nemesis. One of the infernal deities, daughter of Nox. She was the goddess of vengeance. She is made one of the Parcae by some mythologists, and is represented with a helm and a wheel. The term is sometimes used to signify vengeance itself.

Neoptolemus. A king of Epirus, son of Achilles and Deidamia, called also Pyrrhus. He greatly signalized himself during the siege of Troy, and he was the first who entered the wooden horse. He was inferior to none of the Grecian warriors in valor. Ulysses and Nestor alone were his superiors in eloquence and wisdom.

Nepos, Cornelius. A celebrated historian in the reign of Augustus, and, like the rest of his

literary contemporaries, he enjoyed the patronage and obtained the favor of the emperor. He was the intimate friend of Cicero and Atticus, and recommended himself to notice by delicacy of sentiment and a lively disposition. Of all his valuable works the only one extant is his *Lives of Illustrious Greek and Roman Generals*.

Neptunus. One of the gods, son of Saturn and Ops, and brother to Jupiter and Pluto. He was devoured by his father as soon as he was born, and restored to life again by a potion given to Saturn, by Metis, the first wife of Jupiter. Neptune shared with his brothers the empire of Saturn, and received as his portion the kingdom of the sea. He did not think this equivalent to the empire of heaven and earth which Jupiter had claimed, therefore he conspired to dethrone him. The conspiracy was discovered, and Jupiter condemned Neptune to build the walls of Troy. He married Amphitrite, who thus broke a vow she had made of perpetual celibacy. The term Neptune is often used to signify the sea itself; thus Shakespeare, in his *Tempest*, act v. scene 1, says:

“Ye that on the sands with printless foot
Do chase the ebbing Neptune.”

Nereides. Nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus and Doris. According to most of the mythologists, they were fifty in number. They are represented as young and handsome

girls, sitting on dolphins and armed with tridents.

Nereus. Son of Pontus and Gaea, and husband of Doris, by whom he became the father of the fifty Nereides. He is described as the wise and unerring old man of the sea.

Nero, Claudius Domitius Caesar. A celebrated Roman emperor, son of Caius Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus. His name is the synonym for cruelty and vice. In the night it was his wont to sally out from his palace to visit the meanest taverns and the different scenes of depravity that were to be found. He appeared on the stage, sometimes representing the meanest characters. He resolved to imitate the burning of Troy, and caused Rome to be set on fire in different places, the flames being unextinguished for nine days, and he enjoyed the terrible scene. During the conflagration he placed himself on the top of a tower and sang, accompanying himself on a lyre, of the destruction of Troy. Many conspiracies were formed against him, the most dangerous of which he was saved from by the confession of a slave. He killed himself, A. D. 68, in the thirty-second year of his age, after a reign of thirteen years and eight months. Wretch that he was, it is said that he had some few to mourn for him, and Suetonius records that some unseen hand had placed flowers on his tomb.

This incident is alluded to by Lord Byron in these exquisite lines at the end of the third canto of *Don Juan* :

“ When Nero perish’d by the justest doom,
Which ever the destroyer yet destroy’d,
Amidst the roar of liberated Rome,
Of nations freed, and the world overjoy’d,
Some hands unseen strew’d flowers upon his tomb ;
Perhaps the weakness of a heart not void
Of feeling for some kindness done when power
Had left the wretch an uncorrupted hour.”

Nerva, M. Cocceius. A Roman emperor after the death of Domitian, A. D. 96. He rendered himself popular by his mildness and generosity. In his civil character he set an example of good manners and sobriety. He made an oath that no senator should suffer death during his reign, which he carried out by pardoning two members of the senate who had conspired against his life. He died in his seventy-second year, A. D. 98, and was succeeded by his son Trajan.

Nestor. A son of Neleus and Chloris, nephew to Pelias, and grandson to Neptune. He was present at the bloody battle between the Lapithae and the Centaurs, which took place at the nuptials of Pirithous. As king of Pylos he led his soldiers to the Trojan war, where he distinguished himself among the Grecian chieftains by eloquence, wisdom, and prudence. Homer makes his character as the most perfect of all his heroes. After the Trojan war, Nestor retired to Greece,

where he lived during his declining years in peace and tranquillity. The manner and time of his death are unknown.

Nice. Called Victoria by the Romans, the goddess of victory, is described as a daughter of Pallas and Styx, and as a sister of Zelus (zeal), Cratos (strength), and Bia (force). Nice had a celebrated temple on the Acropolis of Athens, which is still extant. She is often represented in ancient works of art, especially with other divinities, such as Zeus (Jupiter) and Athena (Minerva), and with conquering heroes, whose horses she guides. In her appearance she resembles Athena, but has wings, and carries a palm or a wreath, and is engaged in raising a trophy, or in inscribing the victory of the conqueror on a shield.

Nicias. A celebrated Athenian general, by whose influence peace was concluded with Sparta in B. C. 421.

Nicolaus Damascenus. A Greek historian, was a native of Damascus. Some fragments of his works have come down to us, of which the most important is a portion of a life of Augustus.

Nilus (*The Nile*). One of the most important rivers of the world, flowing through Aethiopia and Egypt northwards into the Mediterranean Sea.

Ninus. A son of Belus. He built Nineveh and founded the Assyrian monarchy, of which he was the first sovereign, B. C. 2059. He mar-

ried Semiramis, whose husband had destroyed himself through fear of Ninus. He reigned fifty-two years.

Niobe. A daughter of Tantalus, king of Lydia, and Euryanassa, or Dione. She married Amphion, and, according to Hesiod, they had ten sons and ten daughters. All the sons of Niobe expired by the darts of Apollo, and all the daughters, except Chloris, were destroyed by Diana. Niobe, overwhelmed with grief, was changed into a stone.

Nisus. King of Megara and father of Scylla. Scylla, having fallen in love with Minos when he was besieging Megara, pulled out the purple hair which grew on the top of her father's head, and on which his life depended. Nisus thereupon died, and Minos, getting possession of the city, ordered Scylla to be drowned in the Saronic Gulf. Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, is sometimes confounded by the poets with Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus.

Nomades. A name given to people who had no fixed habitation, and who continually changed their place of residence in quest of fresh pastures for the cattle they tended. There were Nomades in Scythia, India, Arabia, etc. The word is in constant use as Anglicized—*Nomad*—meaning anyone who leads a wandering and unsettled life.

Nomius (*The Pasturer*). A surname of divinities protecting the pastures and shepherds,

such as Apollo, Pan, Hermes (Mercury), and Aristaeus.

Nonacris. A town in the north of Arcadia, surrounded by lofty mountains, in which the river Styx took its origin.

Notus. Called Auster by the Romans, the south wind, or strictly the southwest wind, which brought with it fogs and rain.

Nox. One of the most ancient deities among the heathens, daughter of Chaos. She gave birth to the Day and the Light, and was mother of the Parcae, Hesperides, Dreams, Death, etc.

Numa Pompilius. A celebrated philosopher of Cures. He married Tatia, daughter of Tatius, king of the Sabines, and at her death he retired into the country to devote himself to literary pursuits. At the death of Romulus the Romans fixed on him to be their new king. Numa at first refused the offer of the crown, but at length was prevailed on to accept it. He endeavored to inculcate into the minds of his subjects a reverence for the deity, and he did all he could to heal their dissensions. He encouraged the report of his visits to the nymph Egeria, and made use of her name to give sanction to the laws which he had made. He dedicated a temple to Janus, which, during his whole reign, remained closed as a mark of peace and tranquillity at Rome. Numa died after a reign of forty-three years, B. C. 672, during

which he had given encouragement to the useful arts, and had cultivated peace.

Numicius or **Numicus** (*Numico*). A small river in Latium flowing into the Tyrrhene Sea near Ardea, on the banks of which was the tomb of Aeneas.

Numidia. A country of northern Africa.

Nursia. A town of the Sabines, situated near the sources of the Nar and amid the Apennines, whence it is called by Vergil *frigida Nursia*. It was the birthplace of Sertorius and of the mother of Vespasian.

Nymphae. Certain female deities among the ancients. They were generally divided into two classes—nymphs of the land and nymphs of the sea. Of the former some presided over woods, and were called Dryades and Hamadryades. Of the sea nymphs some were called Oceanides, Nereides, Naiades, etc.

Oasis. The Greek form of an Egyptian word which was used to denote *an island in the sea of sand* of the great Libyan Desert. These oases are preserved from the shifting sands by steep hills of limestone round them, and watered by springs, which make them fertile and habitable.

Oceanides and **Oceanitides.** Sea nymphs, daughters of Oceanus, from whom they received their name. According to Apollodorus they were three thousand in number,

while Hesiod speaks of them as consisting of forty-one.

Oceanus. A powerful deity of the sea, son of Coelus and Terra. He married Tethys, the Oceanides being their children.

Octavia. A Roman lady, sister to the emperor Augustus, celebrated for her beauty and virtues. She married Claudius Marcellus, and, after his death, Antony, who for some time was attentive to her, but eventually deserted her for Cleopatra.

Octavianus, or Octavius Caesar. The first Roman emperor, who, after the battle of Actium, had bestowed on him by the senate the surname *Augustus*, as expressing his dignity and greatness.

Odenatus. A celebrated prince of Palmyra. At an early period of his life he inured himself to bear fatigue by hunting wild beasts. He was a faithful ally of the Romans, and gave great offense to Sapor, king of Persia, in consequence. In the warfare which ensued he obtained advantage over the troops of Sapor, and took his wife prisoner, besides gaining great booty. He died by the hand of one of his relations whom he had offended. Zenobia succeeded him on the throne.

Oeagrus or Oeager. King of Thrace, and father of Orpheus and Linus. Hence *Oeagrius* is used by the poets as equivalent to Thracian.

Oedipus. A son of Laius, king of Thebes, and Jocasta. Laius was informed by the oracle,

as soon as he married Jocasta, that he would perish by the hands of his son. On his birth Oedipus was given to a domestic, with orders to expose him to death on the mountains, where he was found by one of the shepherds of Polybus, king of Corinth. Periboea, the wife of Polybus, educated him as her own child, tending him with great care. In after life he met Laius in a narrow lane in a chariot, and, being haughtily ordered to make way for Laius, a combat ensued in which Laius was slain. After this Oedipus was attracted to Thebes by the fame of the Sphinx, who devoured all those who attempted to explain without success the enigmas which she propounded. The enigma proposed by the Sphinx to Oedipus was: What animal in the morning walks upon four feet, at noon upon two, and in the evening upon three? Oedipus solved the riddle by replying that the animal was man, who in childhood crawls on his hands and feet, on attaining manhood walks on two feet erect, and in the evening of life supports his tottering steps with a staff. The monster, on hearing the correct solution of the riddle, dashed her head against a rock and perished.

Oeneus. A king of Calydon, son of Parthaon or Portheus and Euryte. He married Althaea, their children being Clymenus, Meleager, Gorge, and Dejanira. In a general sacrifice he made to the gods he slighted Diana, who,

in revenge, sent a wild boar to waste his country. The animal was killed by Meleager in the celebrated Calydonian boar hunt. After this, misfortunes overtook Oeneus, and he exiled himself from Calydon, and died on his way to Argolis.

Oenomaus King of Pisa, in Elis, and father of Hippodamia. He was told by the oracle that he would perish by his son-in-law. Being skillful in driving a chariot, he announced that he would give his daughter in marriage only to someone who could defeat him in a race, death being the result to those who were defeated. After a number of aspirants had contended and failed, Pelops, son of Tantalus, entered the lists, and by bribing the chariot-eeer of Oenomaus, who provided a chariot with a broken axle-tree, Pelops won the race, and married Hippodamia becoming king of Persia. Oenomaus was killed in the race.

Oenone. Daughter of the river-god Cebren, and wife of Paris, before he carried off Helen.

Olympia. Celebrated games which received their name either from Olympia, where they were observed, or from Jupiter Olympius, to whom they were dedicated.

Olympias. Wife of Philip II., king of Macedonia, and mother of Alexander the Great, was the daughter of Neoptolemus I., king of Epirus. She withdrew from Macedonia when Philip married Cleopatra, the niece of Attalus, B. C. 337; and it was generally believed that



See page 191.

Neptune.

she lent her support to the assassination of Philip in 336.

Olympius (*The Olympian*). A surname of Zeus (Jupiter), Hercules, the Muses (*Olympiades*), and in general of all the gods who were believed to live in Olympus, in contra-distinction from the gods of the lower world.

Olympus. A mountain in Macedonia and Thessaly. The ancients supposed that it touched the heavens, and thus they have made it the residence of the gods, and the place where Jupiter held his court. On the top of the mountain, according to the poets, eternal spring reigned.

Olynthus. A town of Chalcidice, at the head of the Toronaic Gulf, and the most important of the Greek cities on the coast of Macedonia. It was taken and destroyed by Philip, B. C. 347. The *Olynthiac Orations* of Demosthenes were delivered by the orator to urge the Athenians to send assistance to the city when it was attacked by Philip.

Omphale. A queen of Lydia, daughter of Jarданus. She married Tmolus, who at his death left her mistress of his kingdom. She had heard of the exploits of Hercules, and wished to see him. After he had slain Eurytus, Hercules was ordered to be sold as a slave, and was purchased by Omphale, who gave him his liberty. He fell in love with Omphale, who reciprocated his passion. He is represented by the poets as being so

infatuated with her that he sat spinning by her side surrounded by her women, while she garbed herself with his lion's skin, arming herself with his club.

Oppianus. A Greek poet of Cilicia. He wrote some poems celebrated for their sublimity and elegance. Caracalla gave him a piece of gold for every verse in one of his poems. Oppian died of the plague in the thirtieth year of his age.

Ops. A daughter of Coelus and Terra, the same as the Rhea of the Greeks, who married Saturn, and became mother of Jupiter. She was known among the ancients by the different names of Cybele, Bona Dea, Magna Mater, Thya, Tellus, and Proserpina.

Opus. A town of Locris, from which the Opuntian Locrians derived their name. It was the birthplace of Patroclus.

Orbilius Pupillus. A Roman grammarian and schoolmaster, best known to us from his having been the teacher of Horace, who gives him the epithet of *plagosus*, from the severe floggings which his pupils received from him.

Orestes. A son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. His father was slain by Clytemnestra and Aegisthus, but young Orestes was saved from his mother's dagger by his sister Electra, called by Homer, Laodicea, and was conveyed to the house of Strophius, king of Phocis, who had married a sister of Agamemnon. He was indulgently treated by

Strophius, who educated him with his son Pylades. The two young princes formed the most inviolable friendship. When Orestes had arrived at years of manhood he avenged his father's death by killing his mother Clytemnestra.

Origen. A Greek writer, celebrated for his learning and the sublimity of his genius. He suffered martyrdom in his sixty-ninth year. His works are numerous, consisting of commentaries on the Scriptures and various treatises.

Orion. Son of Hyrieus, of Hyria in Boeotia, a handsome giant and hunter. Having come to Chios, he fell in love with Merope, the daughter of Oenopion; his treatment of the maiden so exasperated her father, that, with the assistance of Dionysus (Bacchus) he deprived the giant of his sight. Being informed by an oracle that he should recover his sight if he exposed his eyeballs to the rays of the rising sun, Orion found his way to the island of Lemnos, where Hephaestus (Vulcan) gave him Cedalion as his guide, who led him to the East. After the recovery of his sight he lived as a hunter with Artemis (Diana). The cause of his death is disputed. According to some he was beloved by Artemis; and Apollo, indignant at his sister's affection for him, asserted that she was unable to hit with her arrow a distant point which he showed her in the

sea. She thereupon took aim, the arrow hit its mark, but the mark was the head of Orion, who was swimming in the sea. After his death Orion was placed among the stars, where he appears as a giant with a girdle, sword, a lion's skin, and a club. The constellation of Orion set at the commencement of November, at which time storms and rain were frequent; hence he is often called *imbrifer*, *nimbosus*, or *aquosus*.

Orithyia. Daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, and of Praxithea, who was seized by Boreas, and carried off to Thrace, where she became the mother of Cleopatra, Chione, Zetes, and Calais.

Orpheus. A son of Oeger and the Muse Calliope. Some suppose him to be the son of Apollo. He received a lyre from Apollo, or, according to some, from Mercury, on which he played in such a masterly manner that the melodious sounds caused rivers to cease to flow, and savage beasts to forget their wildness. He married Eurydice, who died from the bite of a serpent. Orpheus felt her death acutely, and to recover her he visited the infernal regions. Pluto, the king of the infernal regions, was enraptured with the strains of music from the lyre of Orpheus; and, according to the poets, the wheel of Ixion stopped, the stone of Sisyphus stood still, Tantalus forgot his burning thirst, and even the Furies relented, so fascinating were the sounds ex-

tracted from the lyre. Pluto was moved by the sorrow of Orpheus, and consented to restore Eurydice to him, provided he forbore to look behind him till he had reached the extremity of his domain. Orpheus agreed to this, but forgot his promise, and turned round to look at Eurydice, who instantly vanished from his sight. After this he separated himself from the society of mankind, and the Thracian women, whom he had offended by his coldness, attacked him while they celebrated the orgies of Bacchus, and after they had torn his body to pieces they threw his head into the Hebrus. Mr. Wiffen, in a translation from the Spanish of *Garcilaso de la Vega*, thus beautifully alludes to the strains of Orpheus :

“ Had I the sweet resounding lyre,
Whose voice could in a moment chain
The howling wind’s ungovern’d ire
And movement of the raging main,
On savage hill the leopard rein,
The lion’s fiery soul entrance,
And lead along, with golden tones,
The fascinated trees and stones,
In voluntary dance.”

Orthia. A surname of Artemis at Sparta, at whose altar the Spartan boys had to undergo the flogging called *diamastigosis*.

Orthrus. The two-headed dog of Geryones.

Osiris. A great deity of the Egyptians, husband of Isis. The ancients differ in opinion concerning this celebrated god, but they all agree

that as ruler of Egypt he took care to civilize his subjects, to improve their morals, to give them good and salutary laws, and to teach them agriculture.

Ostia. A town at the mouth of the river Tiber, and the harbor of Rome.

Ovidius, P. Naso. A celebrated Roman poet born at Sulmo. He was sent at an early age to Rome, and afterward went to Athens in the sixteenth year of his age, where his progress in the study of eloquence was great. His natural inclination, however, was toward poetry, and to this he devoted his chief attention. His lively genius and fertile imagination soon gained him admirers; the learned became his friends; Vergil, Propertius, Horace, and Tibullus honored him with their correspondence, and Augustus patronized him with unbounded liberality. These favors, however, were transitory, and he was banished to a place on the Euxine Sea by order of the emperor. The true cause of his banishment is not known. His friends ardently entreated the emperor to permit him to return, but in vain, and he died in the seventh or eighth year of his banishment, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, A. D. 17. A great portion of his works remains. These consist of the *Metamorphoses*, *Fasti*, *Epistolae*, etc. While his works are occasionally disfigured by indelicacy, they are distinguished by great sweetness and elegance.

Pactolus. A celebrated river of Lydia. It was in this river that Midas washed himself when he turned into gold whatever he touched.

Pactye. A town in the Thracian Chersonesus, on the Propontis, to which Alcibiades retired when he was banished by the Athenians, B. C. 407.

Pacuvius, M. The greatest of the Roman tragic poets, was born about B. C. 220, at Brundisium, and was the son of the sister of Ennius. His tragedies were taken from the great Greek writers ; but he did not confine himself, like his predecessors, to mere translation, but worked up his materials with more freedom and independent judgment.

Padus (*Po*). The chief river of Italy.

Paean. A surname of Apollo derived from the word *paean*, a hymn which was sung in his honor for killing the serpent Python.

Paetus. A cognomen in many Roman gentes, signified a person who had a slight cast in the eye.

Pagasae or Pagasa. A town of Thessaly, on the coast of Magnesia. It was the port of Iolcos, and afterwards of Pherae, and is celebrated in mythology as the place where Jason built the ship Argo.

Palaemon or Palemon. A sea deity, son of Athamas and Ino. His original name was Melicerta. He assumed the name of Palaemon after being changed into a sea deity by Neptune.

Palaeste. A town on the coast of Epirus, and a little south of the Acroceraunian Mountains, where Caesar landed when he crossed over to Greece to carry on the war against Pompey.

Palaestina. The Greek and Roman form of the Hebrew word which was used to denote the country of the Philistines, and which was extended to the whole country. The Romans called it Judaea, extending to the whole country the name of its southern part. It was regarded by the Greeks and Romans as a part of Syria

Palamedes. A Grecian chief, son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, and Clymene. He was sent by the Greek princes, who were going to the Trojan war, to bring Ulysses to the camp, who, to withdraw himself from the expedition, had pretended to be insane. Palamedes soon penetrated the deception, and Ulysses was obliged to join in the war, but an inveterate enmity arose between the two, and by an unworthy artifice Ulysses procured the death of Palamedes. Palamedes is accredited with the invention of dice, backgammon, and other games.

Palatinus Mons. A celebrated hill, the largest of the seven hills on which Rome was built.

Palici. The Sicilian gods, twin sons of Zeus (Jupiter) and the nymph Thalia. Their mother, from fear of Hera (Juno), prayed to be swallowed up by the earth; her prayer

was granted ; but in due time twin boys issued from the earth, who were worshipped in the neighborhood of Mount Aetna, near Palice.

Palladium. A celebrated statue of Pallas. It represented the goddess as holding a spear in her right hand and in her left a distaff and spindle. It fell down from heaven near the tent of Ilus as he was building the citadel of Ilium, while, according to others, it fell in Phrygia ; another account says Dardanus received it as a present from his mother Electra ; other accounts are given of its origin. It is generally agreed, however, that on the preservation of the statue the fate of Troy depended. This was known to the Greeks during the Trojan war, and they contrived to obtain possession of it. But some authors say that the true Palladium was not carried away by the Greeks, but only a statue which had been placed near it, and which bore some resemblance to it.

Pallantias and Pallantis. Patronymics given to Aurora, the daughter of the giant Pallas.

Pallas. A name of Minerva. She is said to have received the name because she killed a noted giant bearing that name.

Palmyra. The capital of Palmyrene, a country on the eastern boundaries of Syria, now called Tadmor. It is famous as being the seat of government of the celebrated Queen Zenobia.

Pan. The god of shepherds, huntsmen, and the

inhabitants of the country. He was in appearance a monster; he had two small horns on his head, and the legs, thighs, tail, and feet were like those of the goat.

Panaetius. A native of Rhodes, and a celebrated Stoic philosopher, lived some years at Rome, where he became an intimate friend of Laelius and of Scipio Africanus the younger. He succeeded Antipater as head of the Stoic school, and died at Athens. The principal work of Panaetius was his treatise on the theory of moral obligation, from which Cicero took the greater part of his work *De Officiis*.

Pandarus. A son of Lycaon, who aided the Trojans in their war with the Greeks. He broke the truce which had been agreed on by the contending armies, and wounded Menelaus and Diomedes. He was at last killed by Diomedes.

Pandion. A king of Athens, father of Procne and Philomela. During his reign there was such an abundance of corn, wine, and oil in his realm that it was supposed that Bacchus and Minerva had personally visited the country.

Pandora. A celebrated woman; the first mortal female that ever lived, according to Hesiod. She was made of clay by Vulcan, and having received life, all the gods made presents to her. Venus gave her beauty and the art of pleasing; the Graces gave her the power of captivating; Apollo taught her how to sing;

Mercury instructed her in eloquence and brought her to Epimetheus, who made her his wife, forgetting the advice of his brother Prometheus, namely, not to receive any gifts from the gods. Pandora brought with her from heaven a box containing every human ill, upon the opening of which they all escaped and spread over the earth. Hope alone remained at the bottom of the box.

Panomphaeus. The author of all signs and omens, a surname of Zeus (Jupiter).

Pansa, C. Vibius. A Roman consul, who, with Hirtius, pursued the assassins of Caesar, and was killed in a battle near Mutina.

Pantheon. A celebrated temple at Rome, built by Agrippa in the reign of Augustus, and dedicated to all the gods.

Parcae (*The Fates*). Powerful goddesses who presided over the birth and life of mankind. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, daughters of Nox and Erebus, according to Hesiod, or, according to what he says in another place, of Jupiter and Themis.

Paris. The son of Priam, king of Troy, and Hecuba; he was also called Alexander. He was destined before his birth to cause the ruin of his country, and before he was born his mother dreamt that he would be a torch which would set fire to her palace. The soothsayers predicted that he would be the cause of the destruction of Troy. In consequence of these

foretold calamities, Priam ordered a slave to destroy the child immediately after birth, but instead of acting thus the slave exposed the child on Mount Ida, where some shepherds found him and took care of him. Paris gave early proofs of courage, and his graceful countenance recommended him to Oenone, a nymph of Ida, whom he married. At the marriage of Peleus and Thetis the goddess of discord, who had not been invited, showed her displeasure by throwing into the assembly of the gods, who were at the nuptials, a golden apple, on which were the words: Let it be given to the fairest. The apple was claimed by Juno, Venus, and Minerva. Paris, who had been appointed to award it to the most beautiful of the three goddesses, gave it to Venus. Subsequently Paris visited Sparta, where he persuaded Helen, wife of Menelaus, the most beautiful woman of the age, to elope with him. This caused the Trojan war. Different accounts are given of the death of Paris. By some he is said to have been killed by one of the arrows of Philoctetes which had once belonged to Hercules.

Parnassus. A mountain of Phocis sacred to the Muses, and to Apollo and Bacchus. It was named thus after a son of Neptune who bore that designation. Lord Byron alludes to it in *Childe Harold*, canto i.:

“ Oh, thou Parnassus! whom I now survey,
Not in the frenzy of a dreamer's eye,

Not in the fabled landscape of a lav,
 But soaring snow-clad through thy native sky,
 In the wild pomp of mountain majesty ! ”

Parthenon. A temple of Athens sacred to Minerva. It was destroyed by the Persians, and was rebuilt by Pericles.

Parysatis. Daughter of Artaxerxes I. Longimanus, king of Persia, and wife of her own brother Darius Ochus, and mother of Artaxerxes Mnemon and Cyrus. She supported the latter in his rebellion against his brother Artaxerxes, B. C. 401. She afterwards poisoned Statira, the wife of Artaxerxes, and induced the king to put Tissaphernes to death, whom she hated as having been the first to discover the designs of Cyrus to his brother.

Pasiphaë. A daughter of the Sun and of Perseis, who married Minos, king of Crete. She became the mother of the Minotaur, which was killed by Theseus.

Patavium (*Padua*). An ancient town of the Veneti in the north of Italy. It is celebrated as the birthplace of the historian Livy.

Patmos. One of the islands called Sporades, in the Icarian Sea, celebrated as the place to which the Apostle John was banished, and in which he wrote the Apocalypse.

Patroclus. One of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war. He contracted an intimate friendship with Achilles, and when the Greeks went to the Trojan war Patroclus

accompanied them. He was the constant companion of Achilles, living in the same tent, and when his friend refused to appear in the field of battle, because of being offended with Agamemnon, Patroclus imitated his example. Nestor, however, prevailed on him again to take the field, and Achilles lent him his armor. Hector encountered him, and after a desperate fight slew him. The Greeks obtained his dead body, which was brought into the Grecian camp, where Achilles received it with great lamentation, and again taking the field, killed Hector, thus avenging the death of his friend.

Paulus Aemilius. A Roman celebrated for his military achievements, surnamed *Macedonicus*, from his conquest of Macedonia. In early life he distinguished himself by his application and for his love for military discipline. In his first consulship he reduced the Ligurians to subjection, and subsequently obtained a great victory over the Macedonians, making himself master of the country. In the office of censor, which he filled, he behaved with great moderation, and at his death, about 168 years before the Christian era, the Romans mourned deeply for him.

Pausanias. A Spartan general who greatly signalized himself at the battle of Plataea against the Persians. He afterward, at the head of the Spartan armies, extended his

conquests in Asia, but the haughtiness of his behavior made him many enemies. He offered, on certain conditions, to betray Greece to the Persians, but his perfidy was discovered, on which he fled for safety to a temple of Minerva, where he was starved to death, B. C. 471.

Pavor (*Fate*). The attendant of Mars.

Pax. The goddess of peace, called Irene by the Greeks.

Pedius, Q. The great-nephew of the dictator C. Julius Caesar, being the grandson of Julia, Caesar's eldest sister.

Pegasis. A term applied to the fountain Hippocrene, which was called forth by the hoof of Pegasus. The Muses are also called *Pegasides*, because the fountain Hippocrene was sacred to them.

Pegasus. A winged horse sprung from the blood of Medusa. According to Ovid he fixed his abode on Mount Helicon, where, by striking the earth with his foot, he raised a fountain which has been called Hippocrene.

Pelasgi. The earliest inhabitants of Greece, who established the worship of the Dodonaean Zeus (Jupiter), Hephaestus (Vulcan), the Cabiri, and other divinities belonging to the earliest inhabitants of the country.

Peleus. A king of Thessaly, son of Aeacus and Endeis, the daughter of Chiron. He married Thetis, one of the Nereids.

Pelias. Son of Neptune and Tyro. On his birth

he was exposed in the woods, but his life was preserved by some shepherds. Subsequently Tyro was married to Cretheus, king of Iolchos. They had three children, of whom Aeson was the eldest. Pelias visited his mother after the death of Cretheus, and usurped the authority which properly belonged to the children of the deceased monarch. Jason, the son of Aeson, who had been educated by Chiron, on attaining manhood demanded the kingdom the government of which Pelias had usurped. Jason was persuaded by Pelias to waive his claim for the present, and start on the Argonautic expedition. On his return, accompanied by the sorceress Medea, who undertook to restore Pelias to youth, explaining that it was necessary first to cut his body to pieces and place the limbs in a caldron of boiling water. This was done, when Medea refused to fulfill her promise, which she had solemnly made to the daughters of Pelias, who were four in number, and who had received the patronymic of the *Peliades*.

Pelides. Achilles, the son of Peleus.

Pelopidas. A celebrated general of Thebes, son of Hippoclus. It was owing to his valor and prudence, combined with the ability of Epaminondas, that the famous victory of Leuctra was won.

Peloponnesus (*Morea*). The southern part of Greece, or the peninsula which was connected with Hellas proper by the isthmus of



See page 194.

Nice (Victoria).

Corinth. It is said to have derived its name—Peloponnesus, or the *Island of Pelops*—from the mythical Pelops.

Pelops. A celebrated prince, son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia. He was killed by his father, and served up as a feast to the gods, who had visited Phrygia. He was restored to life, and married Hippodamia, having won her through defeating her father in a chariot race.

Penates. Certain inferior deities among the Romans, who presided over the domestic affairs of families.

Penelope. A celebrated princess of Greece, daughter of Icarius, and wife of Ulysses, king of Ithaca. She became the mother of Telemachus, and was obliged to part, with great reluctance, from her husband, when the Greeks compelled him to go to the Trojan war. The strife between the hostile forces continued for ten years, and when Ulysses did not return home at the conclusion of the war her fears and anxieties became overwhelming. She was beset by a number of suitors, who told her that her husband would never return. She received their advances with coldness, but as she was devoid of power, and, as it were, almost a prisoner in their hands, she temporized with them. After twenty years' absence Ulysses returned, and at once delivered her from the persecutions of her suitors. Penelope is described by Homer as a model of female propriety, whilst

some more modern writers dispute the correctness of this view. The accounts given by different authors respecting her, in fact, differ materially. By some she is said to have been the mother of Pan.

Penthesilea. A queen of the Amazons, daughter of Mars. She came to assist Priam in the last years of the Trojan war, and was slain by Achilles.

Perga. An ancient and important city of Pamphylia. It was the first place in Asia Minor visited by the apostle Paul on his first missionary journey.

Pergamus. The citadel of the city of Troy. The word is often used to signify Troy. From it Xerxes reviewed his troops as he marched to invade Greece.

Periander. Son of Cypselus. He was very commonly reckoned among the *Seven Sages*.

Pericles. An Athenian of noble family, son of Xanthippus and Agariste. His naturally great mental powers were much improved by attending the lectures of Zeno and other philosophers. He became a commander, a statesman, and an orator, and gained the esteem of the people by his address and liberality. In his ministerial capacity Pericles did not enrich himself. The prosperity and happiness of Athens was his primary object. He made war against the Lacedaemonians, and restored the temple of Delphi to the care of the Phocians, who had been

improperly deprived of that honorable trust. The Peloponnesian war was fomented by his ambitious views. He at length lost his popularity, but only temporarily, and he was restored to all the honors of which he had been deprived. A pestilence which prevailed proved fatal to him in his seventieth year, about B. C. 429.

Perse or Persa. Daughter of Oceanus, and wife of Helios (the Sun), by whom she became the mother of Aetes, Circe, Pasiphae, and Perses.

Persepolis. The capital of Persis and of the Persian empire.

Perses. Son of Helios (the Sun) and Perse, brother of Aetes and Circe, and father of Hecate.

Perseus. A son of Jupiter and Danae, the daughter of Acrisius. It had been predicted by the oracle that Acrisius was to perish by his daughter's offspring, so Perseus, soon after his birth, was, with his mother Danae, thrown into the sea. Both were saved, and reached the island of Seriphos, where they were treated kindly by Polydectes, the king, who, however, soon became jealous of the genius of Perseus. Perseus had promised Polydectes to bring him the head of the Gorgon Medusa. To enable him to obtain this, Pluto lent him a helmet which made the wearer invisible, Minerva gave him her buckler, and Mercury furnished him with wings.

Thus equipped he found the Gorgons, and cut off Medusa's head, with which he fled through the air, and from the blood which dropped from it sprang the horse Pegasus. During his flight Perseus discovered Andromeda chained to a rock to be devoured by a sea monster, which he destroyed, and married Andromeda. He now returned to Seriphos, where he turned into stone Polydectes by showing him Medusa's head. By an accident, in throwing a quoit, he killed Acrisius, thus fulfilling the prediction of the oracle.

Perseus or Perses. A son of Philip, king of Macedonia. He distinguished himself by his enmity to the Romans, and when he had made sufficient preparations he declared war against them. He, however, wanted courage and resolution, and though he at first obtained some advantages over the Roman armies, his timidity proved destructive to his cause. He was defeated at Pydna, and soon after was taken prisoner, and died in prison at Rome.

Persicus Sinus, Persicum Mare. The name given by the later geographers to the great gulf of the Mare Erythraeum (*Indian Ocean*), extending between the coast of Arabia and the opposite coast of Susiana, Persis, and Carmania, now called the *Persian Gulf*.

Persis (Persia). Originally a small district of Asia, bounded on the southwest by the Persian Gulf, on the northwest and

north by Susiana, Media, and Parthia, and on the east towards Carmania by no definite boundaries in the desert. In reading the Roman poets, it must be remembered that they constantly use *Persae*, as well as *Medi*, as a general term for the peoples east of the Euphrates and Tigris, and especially for the Parthians.

Persius Flaccus, Aulus. A Latin poet of Volaterrae. He was of a good family, and soon became intimate with the most illustrious Romans of his day. The early part of his life was spent in his native town, but at the age of sixteen he was removed to Rome, where he studied philosophy. He died in his thirtieth year, A. D. 62. The satires of Persius were read with pleasure and avidity by his contemporaries.

Pertinax, Publius Helvius. A Roman emperor after the death of Commodus. He was descended from an obscure family, and for some time was employed in drying wood and making charcoal. He entered on a military life, and by his valor rose to offices of the highest trust, and was made consul. At the death of Commodus he was selected to succeed to the throne. His patriotism gained him the affection of the worthiest of his subjects, but there were some who plotted against him. He was killed by his soldiers, A. D. 193.

Petronius Arbiter. A favorite of Emperor Nero,

and one of the ministers and associates of his pleasures and vices. He was made proconsul of Bithynia, and afterward was honored with the consulship. Eventually having gained the disfavor of Nero, he resolved to destroy himself, which he did by having his veins opened, A. D. 66. Petronius distinguished himself by his writings as well as by his voluptuousness. He is the author of many elegant compositions, which are, however, often characterized by impropriety of language.

Phaedra. A daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, who married Theseus. She became the mother of Acamas and Demophoon. She brought an unjust accusation against Hippolytus (a son of Theseus before she married him), who was killed by the horses in his chariot taking fright, causing him to be thrown under the wheels and crushed to death. On hearing this Phaedra acknowledged the falseness of the charge she had brought against Hippolytus, and hanged herself in despair.

Phaedrus. A Thracian who became one of the freedmen of the emperor Augustus. He translated the fables of Aesop into Iambic verse.

Phaethon. A son of the Sun, or of Phoebus and Clymene. According to Hesiod and Pausanias he was son of Cephalus and Aurora, or of Tithonus and Aurora according to Apollo-

dorus. He is, however, generally acknowledged to be son of Phoebus and Clymene. Phoebus allowed him to drive the chariot of the sun for one day. Phaethon, on receiving the reins, at once showed his incapacity; the horses became unmanageable, and heaven and earth were threatened with a conflagration, when Jupiter struck Phaethon with a thunderbolt, and hurled him into the river Po, where he perished.

Phalaris. A tyrant of Agrigentum, who treated his subjects with great cruelty. Perillus made him a brazen bull, inside of which he proposed to place culprits, and by applying fire burn them to death. The first to be burnt in this manner was Perillus himself. The cruelties practiced by Phalaris were revenged by a revolt of his people, who put him to death by burning him in the bull.

Phaon. A boatman of Mitylene, in Lesbos. He received a box of ointment from Venus, who had presented herself to him in the form of an old woman. When he had rubbed himself with the unguent he became beautiful, and Sappho, the celebrated poetess, became enamored of him. For a short time he devoted himself to her, but soon treated her with coldness, upon which she threw herself into the sea and was drowned.

Pharmacusa. An island off the coast of Miletus, where Julius Caesar was taken prisoner by pirates.

Pharos. A small island in the bay of Alexandria, on which was built a tower which was considered one of the seven wonders of the world. It was erected in the reigns of Ptolemy Soter and Ptolemy Philadelphus, the architect being Sostratus, the son of Dexiphanes.

Pharsalia. A town of Thessaly, famous for the great battle fought there between Julius Caesar and Pompey, in which the former obtained the victory.

Pherecrates. One of the best poets of the Old Comedy, contemporary with Aristophanes. He invented a new meter, which was named, after him, the *Pherecratean*.

Pheres. Son of Cretheus and Tyro, father of Admetus and Lycurgus, and founder of Pherae in Thessaly. Admetus, as the son of Pheres, is called *Pheretiades*.

Phidias. A celebrated sculptor of Athens, who died B. C. 432. He executed a statue of Minerva, which was placed in the Pantheon.

Phidon. A king of Argos, who extended his sovereignty over the greater part of the Peloponnesus. The most memorable act of Phidon was his introduction of copper and silver coinage, and a new scale of weights and measures, which, through his influence, became prevalent in the Peloponnesus, and ultimately throughout the greater portion of Greece.

Phigalia. A town in the southwest corner of Arcadia, on the frontiers of Messenia and Elis, which owes its celebrity in modern times to the remains of a splendid temple in its territory, built in the time of Pericles. The sculptures in alto-relievo, which ornamented the frieze in the interior, are now preserved in the British Museum. They represent the combat of the Centaurs and the Lapithae, and of the Greeks and the Amazons.

Philippi. A town of Macedonia, celebrated for two battles fought there, B. C. 42, between Augustus and Antony and the republican forces of Brutus and Cassius, in which the former were victorious.

Philippus. King of Macedonia, son of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. He learned the art of war from Epaminondas. He married Olympias, the daughter of Neoptolemus, king of the Molossi, and became father of Alexander the Great. Among the most important events of his reign was the battle of Chaeronea, which he won from the Greeks. The character of Philip is that of a sagacious, prudent, but artful and intriguing monarch. He was assassinated by Pausanias at the celebration of the nuptials of his daughter, in the forty-seventh year of his age and the twenty-fourth of his reign, about 336 years before the Christian era.

Philippus. The last king of Macedonia of that

name, a son of Demetrius. He aspired to become the friend of Hannibal. His intrigues were discovered by the Romans, who invaded his territories, and extorted peace from him on terms which were humiliating. He died in the forty-second year of his reign, 179 years before the Christian era.

Philo. A Jewish writer of Alexandria, A. D. 40. His works related to the creation of the world, sacred history, and the laws and customs of the Jewish nation.

Philoctetes. One of the Argonauts. He received from Hercules the arrows which had been dipped in the gall of the Hydra. The Greeks, in the tenth year of the Trojan war, were informed by the oracle that Troy could not be taken without these arrows. Philoctetes repaired to the Grecian camp, where he destroyed a number of the Trojans, among whom was Paris, with the arrows. The adventures of Philoctetes are the subject of one of the best tragedies of Sophocles.

Philomela. A daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. Her sister Procne had married Tereus, king of Thrace, and being separated from Philomela spent her time in great melancholy. She persuaded her husband to go to Athens and bring her sister to Thrace. Tereus, on the journey, treated Philomela with great cruelty, and cut off her tongue, confining her in a lonely castle, and reporting to Procne that she was dead. Philomela,

however, found means to inform Procne that she was living. In revenge for the cruelty of Tereus, Procne murdered his son and served him up as food at a banquet. On hearing this Tereus drew his sword to slay the sisters, when he was changed into a hoopoe, Philomela into a nightingale, and Procne into a swallow. In poetry we frequently find the nightingale alluded to as Philomela, as in this quatrain, which occurs in a contribution to the *Etonian*:

“Hark! upon the passing gale
Philomela’s plaintive wail!
Feelings how serene and tender
Does the lovely music render.”

Philopoemen. A celebrated general of the Achaeans, born at Megalopolis. At an early age he distinguished himself in the field of battle, at the same time appearing fond of agriculture and a country life. He adopted Epaminondas as his model, and was not unsuccessful in imitating the prudence and other good qualities of the famous Theban. When Megalopolis was attacked by the Spartans, Philopoemen, then in his thirtieth year, gave the most decisive proofs of his valor. Raised to the rank of commander, he showed his ability to discharge that important trust by killing with his own hand Mechanidas, the tyrant of Sparta, and defeating his army. Sparta having become, after its conquest, tributary to the Achaeans,

Philopoemen enjoyed the triumph of having subdued one of the most powerful states of Greece. He was at length made prisoner by the Messenians, and was treated by their general, Dinocrates, with great severity. He was poisoned in his seventieth year, about 183 years before the Christian era.

Philostratus. A famous Sophist born at Lemnos, or, according to some, at Athens. He came to Rome, where he was patronized by Julia, the wife of the Emperor Severus. She intrusted him with some papers referring to Apollonius, whose life he wrote. This biography is written with elegance, but contains many exaggerated descriptions and improbable stories.

Philoxenus. Of Cythera, one of the most distinguished dithyrambic poets of Greece, was born B. C. 435 and died 380. He spent part of his life at Syracuse, where he was cast into prison by Dionysius, because he had told the tyrant, when asked to revise one of his poems, that the best way of correcting it would be to draw a black line through the whole paper. Only a few fragments of his poems have come down to us.

Phineus. A son of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, or, according to some, a son of Neptune, who became king of Thrace. He married Cleopatra (called by some Cleobula), the daughter of Boreas, their children being Plexippus and Pandion. After the death of

Cleopatra he married Idaea, the daughter of Dardanus, who, jealous of Cleopatra's children, accused them of an attempt on their father's life, and they were condemned by Phineus to have their eyes put out. This cruelty was punished by the gods, Phineus being made blind, and the Harpies were sent by Jupiter to keep him in continual alarm. He recovered his sight by means of the Argonauts, whom he received with great hospitality.

Phlegethon. A river in the infernal regions, between the banks of which flames of fire flowed instead of water.

Phocion. An Athenian celebrated for his public and private virtue. He was distinguished for his zeal for the general good, and for his military abilities. The fickleness of the Athenians, however, caused them to lose sight of his virtues, and, being accused of treason, he was condemned to drink poison, which he took with the greatest heroism. His death occurred about 318 years before the Christian era.

Phocis. A country in Northern Greece.

Phoebus (The *Bright* or *Pure*). An epithet of Apollo.

Phoenice. A country of Asia, on the coast of Syria.

Phoenix. Son of Amyntor, king of Argos, and Cleobule or Hippodamia. He was preceptor to Achilles. He accompanied his pupil to the

Trojan war, and Achilles was ever grateful for the precepts he had received from him. After the fall of Troy he died in Thrace, and, according to Strabo, was buried near Trachinia, where his name was given to a river.

Phrixus. A son of Athamas, king of Thebes, and Nephele. On the plea of insanity, Nephele was repudiated by Athamas, who then married Ino, who persecuted Phrixus with inveterate hatred, because he was to succeed to the throne in preference to one of her own children. Being apprised that Ino had designs on his life, he started with his sister Helle to go to Aeetes, king of Colchis. According to the poets they mounted on a ram, whose fleece was gold, which soared into the air, directing its course to Colchis. Helle became giddy, and, falling into the sea (afterward called the Hellespont), was drowned. Phrixus arrived at the court of Aeetes, whose daughter Chalciope he married. Some time afterward he was killed by his father-in-law. The murder of Phrixus gave rise to the famous Argonautic expedition under Jason, the object being to recover the Golden Fleece, which Jason succeeded in obtaining.

Phrygia. A country of Asia Minor.

Phryne. A beautiful woman who lived at Athens about 328 years before the Christian era. She was beloved by Praxiteles, who painted her portrait.

Phyllis. A daughter of Sithon, or, according to other writers, of Lycurgus, king of Thrace. She received Demophoon, who landed on her coasts on his return from the Trojan war, and fell in love with him, and he reciprocated her affection; but afterward proving faithless, Phyllis hanged herself, and, according to an old tradition, was changed into an almond tree.

Picumnus and Pilumnus. Two gods of matrimony in the rustic religion of the ancient Romans.

Picus. King of Latium, son of Saturn, who married Venilia. As he was hunting he was met by Circe, who became enamored of him. She changed him into a woodpecker.

Pierides. A name given to the Muses, because they were born in Pieria, or, as some say, because they were supposed to be the daughters of Pierus, a king of Macedonia, who settled in Boeotia.

Pindarus. A celebrated lyric poet of Thebes. When he was young it is said that a swarm of bees settled on his lips and left on them some honey, which was regarded as a prognostic of his future greatness. He commenced his career as a poet at an early age, and was soon employed by different states and princes in all parts of the Hellenic world to compose for them choral songs for special occasions. He continued to preserve to his latest days the respect of all parts of Greece. After his death great respect was shown to his

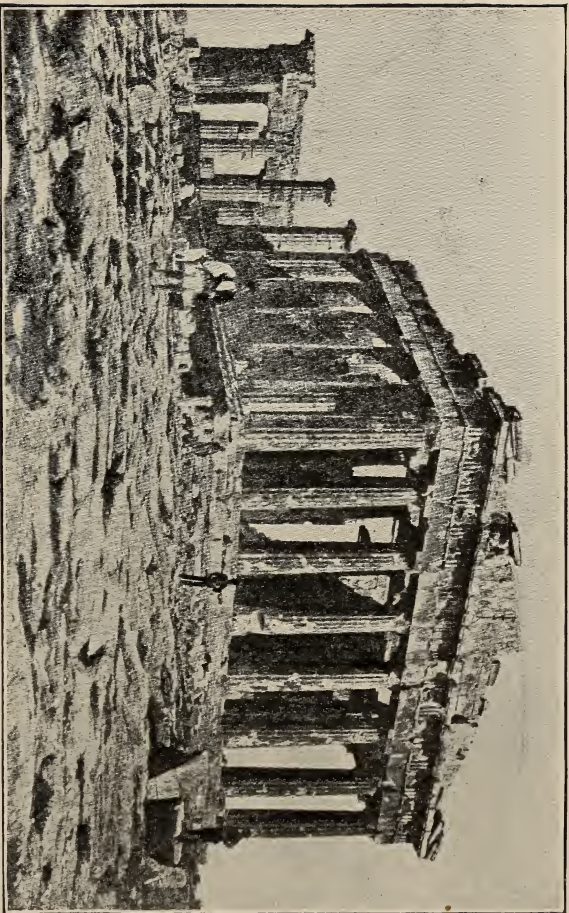
memory, and a statue was erected in his honor in one of the most public places in Thebes. Pindar is said to have died at the age of eighty-six, B. C. 435. Of his works, the odes only are extant: they are admired for sublimity of sentiment and grandeur of expression.

Piraeus. A celebrated harbor at Athens about three miles from the city. It was joined to the town by two walls, one built by Pericles, and the other by Themistocles.

Pirene. A celebrated fountain at Corinth, at which Bellerophon is said to have caught the horse Pegasus.

Pirithous. Son of Ixion and Dia, the daughter of Deioneus. He was king of the Lapithae, and wished to become acquainted with Theseus, king of Athens, of whose fame and exploits he had heard. They became cordial friends. Pirithous married Hippodamia, and invited the Centaurs to attend his nuptials, where, having become intoxicated, they behaved with great rudeness, on which they were attacked and overcome by Theseus, Pirithous, Hercules, and the rest of the Lapithae. Many of the Centaurs were slain, and the rest saved their lives by flight.

Pisander. A commander in the Spartan fleet during the Peloponnesian war. He was greatly opposed to democracy at Athens. He was killed in a naval battle near Cnidus, B. C. 394.



The Parthenon (Athens).

See page 213.

Pisistratus. A celebrated Athenian who distinguished himself by valor in the field and by eloquence at home. He obtained a body-guard of fifty men to defend his person, and having thus got a number of armed men on whom he could rely, he seized the citadel of Athens, and soon made himself absolute. After this a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was banished from the city. He soon, however, re-established himself in power, and married the daughter of Megacles, one of his greatest enemies, and whom he afterward repudiated. On this his popularity waned and he fled from Athens, but after an absence of eleven years he returned, and was received by the people with acclamation. He died about 527 years before the Christian era.

Piso. A celebrated family at Rome, eleven of whom had obtained the consulship, and some of whom had been honored with triumphs for their victories. Of this family the most famous were: *Lucius Calpurnius*, who was tribune of the people about 149 years before Christ, and afterward consul. He gained honor as an orator, a statesman, and a historian. *Caius*, another of the family, distinguished himself during his consulship by his firmness in resisting the tumults raised by the tribunes and the clamors of the people. *Cneius*, who was consul under Augustus, rendered himself odious by his cruelty. He

was accused of poisoning Germanicus, and, being shunned by his friends, destroyed himself. *Lucius*, a governor of Spain, who was assassinated by a peasant. *Lucius*, a governor of Rome for twenty years, during which time he discharged his duties with moderation and justice. *Caius*, who was at the head of a conspiracy against Nero. He committed suicide by venesection.

Pistor (*The Baker*). A surname of Jupiter at Rome, because when the Gauls were besieging Rome he suggested to the besieged the idea of throwing loaves of bread among the enemies, to make them believe that the Romans had plenty of provisions.

Pittacus. A native of Mitylene in Lesbos, and one of the seven wise men of Greece. He died in the eighty-second year of his age, about 570 years before Christ, the latter part of his life being spent in retirement. Many of his maxims were inscribed on the walls of Apollo's temple at Delphi, to show how high an opinion his countrymen entertained of his abilities as a moralist and philosopher.

Plancius, Cn. He was defended by Cicero B. c. 54, in an oration still extant, when he was accused of having practiced bribery in order to gain his election as curule aedile.

Plancus, L. Munatius. A Roman conspicuous for his follies and extravagance. He had been consul, and had presided over a province, but he forgot his dignity and became

one of the most servile flatterers of Antony and Cleopatra.

Plataea. A town of Boeotia, near Mount Citheron, celebrated as the scene of a battle between Mardonius, the general of Xerxes, king of Persia, and Pausanias, who commanded the Athenians. The Persians were defeated with great slaughter.

Plato. A celebrated philosopher of Athens. He was educated carefully, his mind being cultivated by the study of poetry and geometry, while his body was invigorated by the practice of gymnastics. He began his literary career by writing poetry and tragedies. At the age of twenty he was introduced to Socrates, with whom he was for some time a pupil. After traveling in various countries he retired to the neighborhood of Athens, where his lectures were attended by a crowd of learned, noble, and illustrious pupils. He died on his birthday in the eighty-first year of his age, about 348 years before the Christian era. His writing were so celebrated, and his opinions so highly regarded, that he was called the *Divine*.

Plautus, M. Accius. A dramatic poet born in Umbria. He wrote twenty-five comedies, of which only nineteen are extant. He died about 184 years before the Christian era.

Pleiades. A name given to seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione. They were placed after

death in the heavens, and formed a constellation.

Pleione. A daughter of Oceanus, and mother of the Pleiades by Atlas.

Plinius, C. Secundus (*the Elder*). He was born at Verona, of a noble family. He distinguished himself in the field, and was appointed governor of Spain. When at Misenum in command of the Roman fleet, Pliny observed the appearance of a cloud of dust and ashes, which was the commencement of the famous eruption of Mount Vesuvius which overwhelmed Herculaneum and Pompeii. He sailed for the scene of the eruption, where he was suffocated by the vapors emitted. This occurred in the seventy-ninth year of the Christian era.

Plinius, C. Caecilius Secundus (*the Younger Pliny*). Son of L. Caecilius by the sister of Pliny the Elder. At the age of nineteen he distinguished himself at the bar. When Trajan was invested with the purple Pliny was created consul. He died in the fifty-second year of his age, A. D. 113. Pliny had much to do with the persecutions of the Christians in the early promulgation of the Christian religion. The Rev. James Copland, M. A., in an admirable little work entitled *Reasons Why We Believe the Bible*, gives a very interesting letter from Pliny to the emperor Trajan, asking instructions how to deal

with the Christians when they were cited to appear before him.

Plisthenes. Son of Atreus, and husband of Aerope or Eriphyle, by whom he became the father of Agamemnon, Menelaus, and Anaxibia.

Plotina, Pompeia. The wife of the emperor Trajan, who persuaded her husband to adopt Hadrian.

Plutarchus. The celebrated biographer, was born at Chaeronea, his father being distinguished for his learning and virtues. After traveling in quest of knowledge, he retired to Rome, where he opened a school. Subsequently he removed to Chaeronea, where he died at an advanced age about the 140th year of the Christian era. His most esteemed work is the *Lives of Illustrious Men*.

Pluto. Son of Saturn and Ops, who inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers, Jupiter and Neptune. He received as his portion the kingdom of the infernal regions, of death, and funerals. He seized Proserpine as she was gathering flowers, and, carrying her away on his chariot, she became his wife and queen of the infernal regions.

Plutus. The god of riches, the son of Jason, or Jasius, and Ceres.

Pluvius (*The Sender of Rain*). A surname of Jupiter among the Romans, to whom sacrifices were offered during long-protracted droughts.

Polias (*The Goddess Protecting the City*). A surname of Athena at Athens, where she was worshipped as the protecting divinity of the Acropolis.

Pollio, C. Asinius. A Roman consul in the reign of Augustus who distinguished himself equally by his eloquence and exploits in war. He wrote a history and some tragedies, and died in his eightieth year, A. D. 4.

Pollux. A son of Jupiter and Leda, brother to Castor.

Polybius. A native of Megalopolis, born about B. C. 204. He distinguished himself by his valor against the Romans in Macedonia. He wrote a universal history in Greek, and died about B. C. 124.

Polybus. King of Corinth, by whom Oedipus was brought up.

Polycletus. One of the celebrated statuaries of the ancient world. He was also a sculptor, an architect, and an artist in toreutic. He was somewhat younger than Phidias, and flourished about B. C. 452-412. Phidias was unsurpassed in making the images of the gods, Polycletus in those of men.

Polycrates. Tyrant of Samos, and one of the most powerful of all the Greek tyrants.

Polydectes. A son of Magnes, king of Seriphos. He received with kindness Danae and her son Perseus, who had been exposed on the sea. Polydectes was turned into stone by being shown Medusa's head by Perseus.

Polyhymnia. One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over singing and rhetoric.

Polynices. A son of Oedipus, king of Thebes, and Jocasta. He inherited his father's throne with his brother Eteocles, and it was agreed that they should reign a year alternately. Eteocles first ascended the throne, but refused to resign the crown. Polynices upon this fled to Argos, where he married Argia, the daughter of Adrastus, the king of the country, and levied an army with which he marched on Thebes. The battle was decided by a combat between the brothers, who killed each other.

Polyphemus. A celebrated Cyclops, son of Neptune and Thoosa, the daughter of Phorcys. He is represented as a monster with one eye in the middle of his forehead. Ulysses was his captive, but escaped by putting a fire-brand in the monster's eye.

Polyxena. Daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who was beloved by Achilles. When the Greeks, on their voyage home, were still lingering on the coast of Thrace, the shade of Achilles appeared to them, demanding that Polyxena should be sacrificed to him. Neoptolemus accordingly slew her on the tomb of his father.

Pomona. A nymph at Rome, who was supposed to preside over gardens and to be the goddess of fruit trees.

Pompeii or **Pompeium**. A town of Campania. It was partly destroyed by an earthquake A. D. 63, and sixteen years afterward it was overwhelmed by ashes and lava from an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Herculaneum, in its vicinity, shared the same fate.

Pompeius, Cneius. Son of Pompeius Strabo and Lucilia, surnamed Magnus from his exploits. In the contentions which existed between Marius and Sylla, Pompey linked himself with the latter. Subsequently he united his interest with that of Caesar and Crassus, thus forming the first triumvirate. A breach soon occurred, and at the great battle of Pharsalia, where the forces of Caesar and Pompey met, the latter was totally defeated, and fled to Egypt, where he was assassinated in the fifty-eighth year of his age, B. C. 48. He left two sons, Cneius and Sextus, who at their father's death were masters of a powerful army with which they opposed Caesar, but were defeated at the battle of Munda, where Cneius was slain. Sextus escaped, and was put to death by Antony about B. C. 35.

Pontus Euxinus, or simply **Pontus** (*The Black Sea*). The great inland sea inclosed by Asia Minor on the south, Colchis on the east, Sarmatia on the north, and Dacia and Thracia on the west, and having no other outlet than the narrow Bosphorus Thracius in its south-west corner.

Porcia. A daughter of Cato of Utica, who married Bibulus, and after his death Brutus. She was distinguished for her prudence and courage. After her husband's death she killed herself by swallowing burning coals. She is said to have given herself a severe wound to show that she could bear pain. Shakespeare alludes to this in *Julius Caesar*, act ii., scene 1, where he makes her exclaim, to show her heroism:

“I have made strong proof of my constancy,
Giving myself a voluntary wound
Here, in the thigh.”

Porsenna or Porsena. A king of Etruria, who declared war against the Romans because they refused to restore Tarquin to the throne. He was prevented from entering the gates of Rome by the valor of P. Horatius Cocles, who at the head of a bridge kept back Porsenna's army, while the bridge was being cut down by the Romans to prevent the entry of their enemies into the city. Eventually Porsenna abandoned the cause of Tarquin. Lord Macaulay, in his fine poem *Horatius*, represents two other heroes, *Spurius Lartius* and *Herminius*, as keeping the bridge on either hand of Horatius Cocles.

Portunus or Portumnus. The protecting genius of harbors among the Romans.

Praxiteles. A famous sculptor of Greece, who lived about 324 years before the Christian era. The most famous of his works was a

Cupid, which he gave to Phryne. He executed a statue of Phryne, and also one of Venus.

Priamides. A son of Priam, by which name Hector, Paris, Helenus, Deiphobus, and the other sons of Priam are frequently called.

Priamus. The last king of Troy, the son of Laomedon, by Strymo, called Placia by some writers. He married Arisba, whom he divorced in order to marry Hecuba, by whom he had a number of children, the most celebrated of whom were Hector, Paris, Deiphobus, Helenus, Laodice, and Cassandra. After he had reigned some time Priam was anxious to recover his sister Hesione, who had been carried into Greece by Hercules, and to achieve this he manned a fleet, the command of which he gave to his son Paris, who, instead of obeying the paternal instructions, carried away Helen, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta. This caused the Trojan war, which lasted for ten years. At the end of the war Priam was slain by Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles.

Probus, M. Aurelius. A native of Pannonia. His father was a gardener, who became a military tribune. His son obtained the same office on the twenty-second year of his age, and distinguished himself so much by his probity and valor that he was invested with the imperial purple. He encouraged the

arts, and by his victories added to the glory of his country. He was slain by his soldiers in the fiftieth year of his age, B. C. 282.

Proclus. One of the most celebrated teachers of the Neo-Platonic school, was born at Byzantium A. D. 412, and died A. D. 485. He laid claim to the possession of miraculous power, and his philosophical system is characterized by vagueness and mysticism. Several of his works are still extant.

Procopius. Born of a noble family in Cilicia, and related to the emperor Julian. He signalized himself under Julian, and afterward retired to the Thracian Chersonesus, whence he made his appearance at Constantinople, and proclaimed himself master of the Eastern Empire. He was defeated in Phrygia, and beheaded A. D. 366. There was a famous Greek historian of the same name, who wrote the history of the reign of Justinian, and who was secretary to Belisarius.

Procrustes (*The Stretcher*). A surname of the famous robber Polypemon or Damastes. He used to tie all travelers who fell into his hands upon a bed ; if they were shorter than the bed, he stretched their limbs till they were of the same length ; if they were longer than the bed, he made them of the same size by cutting off some of their limbs. He was slain by Theseus.

Proetus. Son of Abas and Ocalea, and twin-

brother of Acrisius. In the dispute between the two brothers for the kingdom of Argos, Proetus was expelled, whereupon he fled to Iobates in Lycia, and married Antea or Stheneboea, the daughter of the latter. With the assistance of Iobates, Proetus returned to his native land, and Acrisius gave him a share of his kingdom, surrendering to him Tiryns, Midea, and the coast of Argolis.

Prometheus. A son of Iapetus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He ridiculed the gods and deceived Jupiter himself, who, to punish him and the rest of mankind, took fire away from the earth ; but Prometheus climbed the heavens by the assistance of Minerva, and stole fire from the chariot of the sun, which he brought down to the earth. This provoked Jupiter, and he ordered Prometheus to be chained to a rock, where a vulture was to feed on his liver, which was never exhausted. He was delivered from his torture by Hercules, who killed the vulture.

Propertius, Sextus Aurelius. A Latin poet born in Umbria. He came to Rome, where his genius greatly recommended him to the great and powerful. His works consist of four books of elegies, which are marked by much ability. He died about nineteen years before Christ.

Propontis (*Sea of Marmora*). So called from its position with reference to the Pontus

(Euxinus), being "before the Pontus," is the small sea uniting the Euxine and the Aegean, and dividing Europe (Thracia) from Asia (Mysia and Bithynia).

Proserpina. A daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, called by the Greeks *Pèrsephone*. As she was gathering flowers Pluto carried her off to the infernal regions, where he married her. Ceres, having learnt that her daughter had been carried away by Pluto, demanded of Jupiter that Pluto should be punished. As queen of hell, Proserpine presided over the death of mankind. She was known by the names of Hecate, Juno Inferna, Libitina, and several others.

Protagoras. A Greek philosopher of Abdera in Thrace. He wrote a book in which he denied the existence of a Supreme Being, which book was publicly burnt at Athens, and its author was banished from the city.

Protesilaus. A king of part of Thessaly who married Laodamia, and shortly afterward went to the Trojan war. He was the first of the Greeks who entered the Trojan domain, and on that account, in accordance with the prediction of the oracle, was killed by his countrymen.

Proteus. A sea deity, son of Oceanus and Tethys, or, according to some writers, of Neptune and Phenice. He had received the gift of prophecy from Neptune, but when consulted he often refused to give answers,

and puzzled those who consulted him by assuming different shapes.

Psyche. A nymph who married Cupid. Venus put her to death because of this, but Jupiter, at the request of Cupid, granted immortality to her.

Ptolemaeus. The name of several kings of Egypt. *Ptolemy First*, son of Arsinoe and Lagus. He was educated in the court of the king of Macedonia, and when Alexander invaded Asia, Ptolemy attended him. After Alexander's death Ptolemy obtained the government of Egypt, where he gained the esteem of the people by acts of kindness. He made himself master of Phoenicia and Syria, and rendered assistance to the people of Rhodes against their enemies, for which he received the name of *Soter*. He laid the foundation of a library, which became the most celebrated in the world. He died in his eighty-fourth year, about 284 years B. C. He was succeeded by his son *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, who showed himself to be a worthy successor of his father. His palace was an asylum for learned men, and he greatly increased the library his father had founded. *Ptolemy Third* succeeded his father Philadelphus on the Egyptian throne. He conquered Syria and Cilicia, and returned home laden with spoils. He was, like his predecessors, a patron of learning and the arts. *Ptolemy Fourth*, called *Philopater*, succeeded to the

throne, his reign being marked by acts of cruelty and oppression. He died in his thirty-seventh year, after a reign of seventeen years, 204 B. C. Numerous members of this celebrated family in succession occupied the throne, not, however, approaching to the greatness of the founders of the family.

Ptolemaeus, Claudius. A celebrated geographer and astronomer in the reign of Hadrian and Antoninus. He was a native of Alexandria, or as some say, of Pelusium. In his system of the world, designated the Ptolemaic system, he places the earth in the center of the universe, which was generally received as correct till it was confuted by Copernicus.

Publicola. A surname, signifying a friend of the common people, acquired by Publius Valerius. He assisted Brutus to expel the Tarquins, and won the victory in the battle in which Brutus and the sons of Tarquin had fallen. He was four times consul, but died in poverty, and was buried at the public expense amid general mourning.

Publilius, Volero. Tribune of the plebs, B. C. 472, and again 471, effected an important change in the Roman constitution. In virtue of the laws which he proposed, the tribunes of the plebs and the aediles were elected by the comitia tributa, instead of by the comitia centuriata, as had previously been the case, and the tribes obtained the power of

deliberating and determining in all matters affecting the whole nation, and not such only as concerned the plebs.

Pudicitia. A personification of modesty, was worshipped both in Greece and at Rome.

Puteolanum. A country house of Cicero near Puteoli, where he wrote his *Quaestiones Academicæ*, and where the emperor Hadrian was buried.

Puteolanus Sinus (*Bay of Naples*). A bay of the sea on the coast of Campania between the promontory Misenum and the promontory of Minerva, which was originally called Cumanus.

Pygmalion. King of Cyprus. He is said to have fallen in love with the ivory image of a maiden which he himself had made, and to have prayed to Aphrodite (Venus) to breathe life into it. When the request was granted, Pygmalion married the maiden, and became by her the father of Paphus.

Pylæ. A general name for any narrow pass, such as Thermopylæ, Pylæ Albaniae, Caspiæ, etc.

Pyrene or Pyrenæi Montes (*Pyrenees*). A range of mountains extending from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, and forming the boundary between Gaul and Spain.

Pyrrho. The founder of the Skeptical or Pyrrhonian school of philosophy.

Pyrrhus. A famous king of Epirus, son of Acæides and Phthia. He wrote several



Phaeton Driving Apollo's Chariot.

See page 222.

books on encampments and the ways of training an army. He fought against the Romans with much valor, and they passed encomiums on his great military skill. He was killed in an attack on Argos, by a tile thrown on his head from a housetop.

Pyrrhus. See Neoptolemus.

Pythagoras. A celebrated philosopher born at Samos. He first made himself known in Greece at the Olympic games, where, when he was eighteen years old, he obtained the prize for wrestling. He also distinguished himself by his discoveries in geometry, astronomy, and mathematics. He was the first who supported the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul into different bodies. He believed that the universe was created from a shapeless mass of passive matter by the hands of a powerful Being, who was the mover and soul of the world, and of whose substance the souls of mankind were a portion. The time and place of death of this great philosopher are unknown, but some suppose that he died at Metapontum about 497 years before Christ.

Python. A celebrated serpent sprung from the mud and stagnated waters which remained on the surface of the earth after the deluge of Deucalion. Apollo killed the monster.

Quadrifrons. A surname of Janus. It is said that after the conquest of the Faliscans an

image of Janus was found with four foreheads. Hence a temple of Janus Quadrifrons was afterwards built in the Forum transitorium, which had four gates. The fact of the god being represented with four heads is considered by the ancients to be an indication of his being the divinity presiding over the year with its four seasons.

Quintilianus, Marcus Fabius. A celebrated rhetorician, born in Spain. He opened a school of rhetoric at Rome, and was the first who obtained a salary from the state as a public teacher. He died A. D. 95.

Quintus Curtius Rufus. A Latin historian supposed to have lived in the reign of Vespasian. He wrote a history of the reign of Alexander the Great. This work is admired for the elegance of its diction.

Quirinus. A Sabine word, perhaps derived from *quiris*, a lance or spear. It occurs first of all as the name of Romulus, after he had been raised to the rank of a divinity; and the festival celebrated in his honor bore the name of *Quirinalia*.

Ramses. The name of many kings of Egypt of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth dynasties.

Ravenna. An important town in Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Bedesis.

Regillus. A small lake in Latium, famous as being the scene of a great Roman victory,

which forms the subject of a fine poem by Lord Macaulay, called *The Battle of the Lake Regillus*, included in his *Lays of Ancient Rome*.

Regulus, M. Attilius. A consul during the first Punic war. He reduced Brundisium, and in his second consulship he captured a great portion of the Carthaginian fleet. After further successes he was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians, who put him to death with refined tortures.

Remi or Rhemi. One of the most powerful people in Gallia Belgica.

Rha (*Volga*). A great river of Asia.

Rhadamanthus. A son of Jupiter and Europa. He reigned in the Cyclades, where his rule was characterized by marked justice and impartiality.

Rhea. An ancient Greek goddess, who appears to have been a goddess of the earth. In Rome the Galli were her priests. The lion was sacred to her. In works of art she is usually represented seated on a throne, adorned with a mural crown, from which a veil hangs down. Lions appear crouching on the right and left of her throne, and sometimes she is seen riding in a chariot drawn by lions.

Rhenus (*Rhein* in German, *Rhine* in English). One of the great rivers in Europe, forming in ancient times the boundary between Gaul and Germany, rises in Mount Adulas (*St. Gothard*), not far from the sources of the Rhone,

Rhodanus (*Rhone*). One of the chief rivers of Gaul, rises in Mount Adulas, on the Penine Alps, not far from the sources of the Rhine.

Rhodus (*Rhodos* or *Rhodes*). The most easterly island of the Aegaeon, or, more specifically, of the Carpathian Sea.

Robigus or **Robigo**. Described by some Latin writers as a divinity worshipped for the purpose of averting blight or too great heat from the young cornfields.

Roma (*Rome*). The capital of Italy and of the world, was situated on the left bank of the river Tiber, on the northwest confines of Latium, about sixteen miles from the sea. Rome is said to have been a colony from Alba Longa, and to have been founded by Romulus about B. C. 753.

Romulus. According to tradition the founder of Rome. He was a son of Mars and Ilia, and was twin brother of Remus. The twins were thrown into the Tiber, but were saved and suckled by a she-wolf till they were found by Faustus, a shepherd, who brought them up. Disputes arising between the brothers in reference to the building of the city, Romulus caused Remus to be slain.

Rubicon. A small river in Italy. By crossing it, and thus transgressing the boundaries of his province, Caesar declared war against the senate and Pompey. "*Passing the Rubicon*" has become a proverbial expression, indicat-

ing an irrevocable step taken in any weighty matter.

Rudiae (*Rotigliano* or *Ruge*). A town of the Peucetii in Apulia. Rudiae is celebrated as the birthplace of Ennius.

Rullus, P. Servilius. A tribune of the plebs B. C. 63, who proposed an agrarian law, which Cicero attacked in three orations, which have come down to us.

Sabini. One of the most ancient and powerful of the peoples of Central Italy. The Sabines formed one of the elements of which the Roman people was composed. In the time of Romulus a portion of the Sabines, after the rape of their wives and daughters, became incorporated with the Romans, and the two peoples were united into one under the general name of *Quirites*.

Sacra Via. An important street in Rome, where a treaty of peace was made between Romulus and Tatius.

Sais (*Sa-el-Hajjar*, Ru.). A great city of Egypt. It was the ancient capital of Lower Egypt, and contained the palace and burial place of the Pharaohs, as well as the tomb of Osiris.

Salacia. The female divinity of the sea among the Romans, and the wife of Neptune.

Salamis. An island of Attica celebrated for a battle fought there between the fleets of the

Greeks and Persians, in which the latter suffered defeat.

Sallustius, Crispus. A celebrated Latin historian. He wrote a history of the Catilinian conspiracy, and died thirty-five years before the Christian era.

Salus. A Roman goddess, the personification of health, prosperity, and the public welfare.

Samos or **Samus** (Greek *Samo*, Turkish *Susam Adassi*). One of the principal islands of the Aegean Sea.

Samosata (*Someisat*). The capital of the province, and afterwards kingdom, of Commagene. It is celebrated in literary history as the birthplace of Lucian. Nothing remains of it but a heap of ruins.

Sancus, Sangus, or Semo Sancus. A Roman divinity, said to have been originally a Sabine god. The name, which is etymologically the same as *Sanctus*, and connected with *Sancire*, seems to justify this belief, and characterizes Sancus as a divinity presiding over oaths.

Sapor. A king of Persia, who succeeded to the throne about the 238th year of the Christian era. He wished to increase his dominions by conquest, but was defeated by Odenatus, who defeated his army with great slaughter. He was assassinated A. D. 273.

Sapor. The second king of Persia of that name. He fought against the Romans, and obtained several victories over them. Died A. D. 380.

Sappho. Celebrated for her beauty and poetical

talents, was born at Lesbos about 600 years before Christ. She became enamored of Phaon, a youth of Mitylene; but he not reciprocating her passion, she threw herself into the sea from the rock of Leucadia. Moore alludes to her fatal leap in his *Evenings in Greece* :

“ The very spot where Sappho sung
Her swan-like music, ere she sprung
(Still holding in that fearful leap,
By her loved lyre) into the deep,
And, dying, quenched the fatal fire,
At once, of both her heart and lyre.”

Sardanapalus. The last king of Assyria, celebrated for his luxury and indolence. His effeminacy induced his subjects to conspire against him with success, on which he set fire to his palace and perished in the flames, B. C. 820. Lord Byron has made his history the subject of a tragedy, in which he introduces as the heroine Myrrha, a Greek slave, who sets fire to a pile of inflammable materials which had been raised, and perished with Sardanapalus, exclaiming as she applies the torch :

“ Lo !

I’ve lit the lamp which lights us to the stars.”

The play of *Sardanapalus* is still occasionally produced on the stage.

Sardinia (Sardi : *Sardinia*). A large island in the Mediterranean.

Sardis or **Sardes** (Sardiani : *Sart*, Ru.). One of

the most ancient and famous cities of Asia Minor, and the capital of the great Lydian monarchy.

Saturninus, L. Appuleius. The celebrated demagogue, who was quaestor B. C. 104, and tribune of the plebs for the first time in 102. He proposed several popular measures, such as a *Lex Frumentaria*, and a law for founding new colonies in Sicily, Achaia, and Macedonia.

Saturnius. A name given to a son of Saturnus, and accordingly used as a surname of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto. For the same reason the name of Saturnia is given both to Juno and Vesta.

Saturnus. The son of Coelus, or Uranus, by Terra. It was customary to offer human victims on his altars till this custom was abolished by Hercules. He is generally represented as an old man bent with age, and holding a scythe in his right hand.

Satyri. Demigods whose origin is unknown. They had the feet and legs of a goat, their body bearing the human form.

Saxones. A powerful people in Germany, who originally dwelt in the southern part of the Cimbric Chersonesus, between the rivers Albis (*Elbe*) and Chalusus (*Trave*).

Scaevola, Mutius (surnamed Cordus). He was famous for his courage, and attempted to assassinate Porsenna, but was seized; to show his fortitude when confronted with

Porsenna, he thrust his hand into the fire, on which the king pardoned him.

Scandia or **Scandinavia**. The name given by the ancients to Norway, Sweden, and the surrounding islands.

Scapte Hyle or **Scaptesytle**. A small town on the coast of Thrace, opposite the island of Thasos. It was celebrated for its gold mines. Thucydides here arranged the materials for his history.

Sceleratus Campus. A place in Rome, close to the Porta Collina, where vestals who had broken their vows were entombed alive.

Scipio. The name of a celebrated family at Rome, the most conspicuous of which was Publius Cornelius, afterward called Africanus. He was the son of Publius Scipio, and commanded an army against the Carthaginians. After obtaining some victories, he encountered Hannibal at the famous battle of Zama, in which he obtained a decisive victory. He died about 184 years before Christ, in his forty-eighth year.

Scipio, Lucius Cornelius (*surnamed Asiaticus*). He accompanied his brother Africanus in his expedition in Africa. He was made consul A. U. C. 562, and sent to attack Antiochus, king of Syria, whom he completely routed. He was accused of receiving bribes of Antiochus, and was condemned to pay large fines, which reduced him to poverty.

Scipio, P. Aemilianus. Called Africanus the

younger. He finished the war with Carthage, the total submission of which occurred B. C. 147. The captive city was set on fire, and Scipio is said to have wept bitterly over the melancholy scene. On his return to Rome he was appointed to conclude the war against Numantia, the fall of which soon occurred, and Scipio had Numantinus added to his name. He was found dead in his bed, and was presumed to have been strangled, B. C. 128.

Scoti. A people mentioned, together with the Picti, by the later Roman writers as one of the chief tribes of the ancient Caledonians. They dwelt in the south of Scotland and in Ireland; and from them the former country has derived its name.

Scylla and Charybdis. The names of two rocks between Italy and Sicily. In the one nearest to Italy was a cave, in which dwelt Scylla, a daughter of Crataeis, a fearful monster, barking like a dog, with twelve feet, and six long necks and heads, each of which contained three rows of sharp teeth. The opposite rock, which was much lower, contained an immense fig tree, under which dwelt Charybdis, who thrice every day swallowed down the waters of the sea, and thrice threw them up again.

Scymnus. A native of Chios, who wrote a *Periegesis*, or description of the earth, in prose, and which is consequently different from the

Periegesis in Iambic meter which has come down to us.

Scyros (*Scyro*). An island in the Aegean Sea, east of Euboea, and one of the Sporades. Here Thetis concealed her son Achilles in woman's attire among the daughters of Lycomedes, and here also Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles by Deidamia, was brought up.

Semele. A daughter of Cadmus, and Hermione, the daughter of Mars and Venus. She was the mother of Bacchus. After death she was made immortal under the name of Thyone.

Semiramis. A celebrated queen of Assyria, who married the governor of Nineveh, and at his death she became the wife of King Ninus. She caused many improvements to be effected in her kingdom, as well as distinguishing herself as a warrior. She is supposed to have lived B. C. 1965.

Seneca, L. Annaeus. He was distinguished by his talents at an early period of his life. He became preceptor to Nero, in which capacity he gained general approbation. The tyrant, however, determined to put him to death, and he chose to have his veins opened in a hot bath, but, death not ensuing, he swallowed poison, and was eventually suffocated by the soldiers who were in attendance. This occurred in his fifty-third year, and in the sixty-fifth of the Christian era. His works, which were numerous, were chiefly on moral subjects.

Sepias (*St. George*). A promontory in the south-east of Thessaly, in the district Magnesia, on which a great part of the fleet of Xerxes was wrecked.

Sequani. A powerful Celtic people in Gallia Belgica, inhabiting the country since called *Franche Compté* and *Burgundy*.

Sertorius. A native of Nursia, a Sabine village, one of the most extraordinary men in the later times of the republic. He served under Marius, and subsequently became quaestor. In B. C. 83 he was made praetor, and the following year went to Spain and became the leader of the Lusitanians, and for several years resisted all the armies of Rome, though led by such generals as Metellus and Pompey. Sertorius was murdered by his own officers in B. C. 72.

Sesostris. A celebrated king of Egypt, who lived long prior to the Trojan war. He was ambitious of military fame, and achieved many conquests. On his return from his victories he employed himself in encouraging the fine arts. He destroyed himself after a reign of forty-four years.

Sestus (*Ialova*). A town in Thrace, situated at the narrowest part of the Hellespont, opposite Abydos in Asia, from which it was only seven stadia distant. It was founded by the Aeolians. It was celebrated in Grecian poetry on account of the loves of Leander and Hero, and in history

on account of the bridge of boats which Xerxes here built across the Hellespont.

Severus, Lucius Septimius. A Roman emperor, born in Africa, noticeable for his ambition. He invaded Britain, and built a wall in the north as a check to the incursions of the Caledonians. He died at York in the 211th year of the Christian era.

Severus, M. Aurelius Alexander. A Roman emperor who reigned A. D. 222-235, the son of Gessius Marcianus and Julia Mamaea, and first cousin of Elagabalus, born at Arce, in Phoenicia, the 1st of October, A. D. 205. In 221 he was adopted by Elagabalus, and made Caesar; and on the death of Elagabalus, on the 11th of March, A. D. 222, Alexander ascended the throne. Alexander Severus was distinguished by justice, wisdom, and clemency in all public transactions, and by the simplicity and purity of his private life.

Sextius or Sestius, P. Quaestor in B. C. 63, and tribune of the plebs in 57. He was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant, and was acquitted on the 14th of March, chiefly in consequence of the powerful influence of Pompey.

Sibyllae. The name by which several prophetic women are designated. The first Sibyl, from whom all the rest are said to have derived their name, is called a daughter of Dardanus and Neso. Some authors men-

tion only four Sibyls, but it was more commonly believed that there were ten. The most celebrated of them is the Cumaean.

Sicilia (*Sicily*). One of the largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

Sidon. (O. T. Tsidon, or, in the English form, Zidon: *Saida*, Ru.). One of the most ancient of the cities of Phoenice and for a long time the most powerful.

Silenus. A demigod who is represented generally as a fat old man riding on an ass, with flowers crowning his head.

Silvanus. A Latin divinity of the fields and forests. He is also called the protector of the boundaries of fields.

Silvius. The son of Ascanius, who is said to have been so called because he was born in a wood. All the succeeding kings of Alba bore the cognomen Silvius.

Simonides. A celebrated poet of Cos, who lived 538 B. C. He wrote elegies, epigrams, and dramatic pieces, esteemed for their beauty.

Sinon. Son of Aesimus, or, according to Vergil (*Aen.* ii. 79), of Sisyphus, and grandson of Autolycus, was a relation of Ulysses, whom he accompanied to Troy. He allowed himself to be taken prisoner by the Trojans, and then persuaded them to admit into their city a wooden horse filled with armed men, which the Greeks had constructed as a pretended atonement for the Palladium. The Trojans believed the deceiver, and dragged the horse

into the city ; whereupon Sinon in the dead of night let the Greeks out of the horse, who thus took Troy.

Siphnus (*Siphno*). An island in the Aegean Sea, forming one of the Cyclades. The moral character of the Siphnians stood low, and hence to act like a Siphnian became a term of reproach.

Sirenes (*The Sirens*). They lured to destruction those who listened to their songs. When Ulysses sailed past their island he stopped the ears of his companions with wax, and had himself tied to the mast of his ship. Thus he passed with safety, and the Sirens, disappointed of their prey, drowned themselves.

Sisyphus. Son of Aeolus and Enaretta. After death he was condemned, in the infernal regions, to roll a stone to the summit of a hill, which always rolled back, and rendered his punishment eternal.

Smyrna or **Zmyrna** (*Smyrna*, Turkish *Izmir*). One of the most ancient and flourishing cities of Asia Minor, and the only one of the great cities on its west coast which has survived to this day.

Socrates. The most celebrated philosopher of antiquity, born near Athens, whose virtues rendered his name venerated. His independence of spirit created for him many enemies, and he was accused of making innovations in the religion of the Greeks. He was condemned to death by drinking hemlock, and

expired a few moments after imbibing the poison, in his seventieth year, B. C. 400. His wife was Xanthippe, remarkable for her shrewish disposition, for which her name has become proverbial.

Solon. One of the wise men of Greece, who was born at Salamis and educated at Athens. After traveling over Greece he returned, and was elected archon and sovereign legislator, in which capacity he effected numerous reforms in the state, binding the Athenians by a solemn oath to observe the laws he enacted for one hundred years. After this he visited Egypt, and on returning to Athens after ten years' absence he found most of his regulations disregarded by his countrymen. On this he retired to Cyprus, where he died in his eightieth year, 558 years before the Christian era.

Somnus. Son of Nox and Erebus, who was one of the infernal deities, and presided over sleep.

Sophocles. A celebrated tragic poet of Athens. He was distinguished also as a statesman, and exercised the office of archon with credit and honor. He wrote for the stage, and obtained the poetical prize on twenty different occasions. He was the rival of Euripides for public applause, each having his admirers. He died at the age of ninety-one, 406 years before Christ.

Sophonisba. A daughter of Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian, celebrated for her beauty. She



See page 248.

Pudicitia.



married Syphax, prince of Numidia, and when he was conquered by the Romans she became a captive to their ally, the Numidian general Masinissa, whom she married. This displeased the Romans, and Scipio ordered Masinissa to separate from Sophonisba, and she, urged to this by Masinissa, took poison, about B. C. 203.

Sospita (*The Saving Goddess*). A surname of Juno at Lanuvium and at Rome, in both of which places she had a temple.

Sozomen. A historian who died 450 A. D. He wrote an important work on ecclesiastical history.

Sparta. The capital of Laconia and the chief city of Peloponnesus, was situated on the right bank of the Eurotas (*Iri*), about twenty miles from the sea. It stood on a plain which contained within it several rising grounds and hills.

Spartacus. A Thracian, by birth who was successively a shepherd, a soldier, and a chief of banditti. On one of his predatory expeditions he was taken prisoner, and sold to a trainer of gladiators. In 73 he was a member of the company of Lentulus, and was detained in his school at Capua, in readiness for the games at Rome. He persuaded his fellow-prisoners to make an attempt to gain their freedom. About seventy of them broke out of the school of Lentulus, and took refuge in the crater of Vesuvius. Spartacus

was chosen leader, and was soon joined by a number of runaway slaves. They were blockaded by C. Cladius Pulcher at the head of three thousand men, but Spartacus attacked the besiegers and put them to flight. His numbers rapidly increased, and for two years (B. C. 73-71) he defeated one Roman army after another, and laid waste Italy from the foot of the Alps to the southernmost corner of the peninsula. After both the consuls of 72 had been defeated by Spartacus, M. Licinus Crassus, the praetor, was appointed to the command of the war, which he terminated by a decisive battle near the river Silarius, in which Spartacus was defeated and slain.

Sparti (*The Sown-Men*). The name given to the armed men who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.

Spartianus, Aelius. One of the *Scriptores Historiae Augustae*, who lived in the time of Diocletian and Constantine, and wrote the biographies of several emperors.

Spes. The personification of Hope, was worshipped at Rome, where she had several temples. The Greeks also worshipped the personification of Hope, *Elpis*. Hope was represented in works of art as a youthful figure, lightly walking in full attire, holding in her right hand a flower, and with the left lifting up her garment.

Sphinx. A monster, having the head and breasts

of a woman, the body of a dog, the tail of a serpent, the wings of a bird, and the paws of a lion. The Sphinx was sent into the neighborhood of Thebes by Juno, and here she propounded enigmas, devouring those who were unable to solve them. One of the riddles proposed was : What animal walked on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three in the evening? Oedipus solved it, giving as the meaning: A man, who when an infant crawled on his hands and feet, walking erect in manhood, and in the evening of life supporting himself with a stick. On hearing the solution the Sphinx destroyed herself.

Sporades. A group of scattered islands in the Aegean Sea, off the island of Crete and the western coast of Asia Minor, so called in opposition to the Cyclades, which lay in a circle around Delos.

Spurinna Vestritius. The haruspex who warned Caesar to beware of the Ides of March.

Stabiae (*Castell a Mare di Stabia*). An ancient town in Campania between Pompeii and Surrentum, which was destroyed by Sulla in the Social war, but which continued to exist down to the great eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79, when it was overwhelmed with Pompeii and Herculaneum. It was at Stabiae that the elder Pliny perished.

Stagira. A town on the borders of Macedonia, where Aristotle was born; hence he is called the *Stagirite*.

Statius, P. Papinius. A poet, born at Naples in the reign of Domitian. He was the author of two epic poems, the *Thebais* in twelve books, and the *Achilleis* in two books.

Stator. A Roman surname of Jupiter, describing him as staying the Romans in their flight from an enemy, and generally as preserving the existing order of things.

Stentor. One of the Greeks who went to the Trojan war. He was noted for the loudness of his voice, and from him the term "stentorian" has become proverbial.

Stephanus. The author of the geographical lexicon, entitled *Ethnica*, of which, unfortunately, we possess only an epitome.

Stesichorus. A celebrated Greek poet, of Himera, in Sicily. Stesichorus was one of the nine chiefs of lyric poetry recognized by the ancients. He stands, with Alcman, at the head of one branch of the lyric art, the choral poetry of the Dorians.

Stobi. A town of Macedonia, and the most important place in the district Paeonia.

Stoici. A celebrated sect of philosophers founded by Zeno. They preferred virtue to all other things, and regarded everything opposed to it as an evil.

Strabo. A celebrated geographer, born at Amasia, on the borders of Cappadocia. He flourished in the age of Augustus. His work on geography consists of seventeen books, and is admired for its purity of diction.

Strophades Insulae. Two islands in the Ionian Sea, formerly called Plotae (*Strofadia* and *Strivali*). The Harpies were pursued to these islands by the sons of Boreas; and it was from the circumstance of the latter returning from these islands after the pursuit that they are supposed to have obtained the name of Strophades.

Stymphalus. A town in the northeast of Arcadia. The town itself was situated on a mountain of the same name, and on the north side of the lake Stymphalis (*Zaraka*), on which dwelt, according to tradition, the celebrated birds, called Stymphalides, destroyed by Hercules.

Styx. A celebrated river of the infernal regions. The gods held it in such veneration that they always swore by it, the oath being inviolable.

Suada. The Roman personification of persuasion.

Sublicius Pons. The oldest of the bridges at Rome, said to have been built by Ancus Martius.

Suessa Aurunca (*Sessa*). A town of the Aurunci in Latium, east of the Via Appia, between Minturnae and Teanum, on the western slope of Mount Massicus. It was the birthplace of the poet Lucilius.

Suetonius, C. Tranquillus. A Latin historian who became secretary to Hadrian. His best known work is his *Lives of the Caesars*.

Sulla. See Sylla.

Sulmo (*Sulmona*). A town of the Peligni in the

country of the Sabines, celebrated as the birthplace of Ovid.

Summanus. A derivative form from *summus*, the highest, an ancient Roman or Etruscan divinity, who was of equal or even of higher rank than Jupiter. As Jupiter was the god of heaven in the bright day, so Summanus was the god of the nocturnal heaven, and hurled his thunderbolts during the night.

Susarion. A native of Megara, to whom the origin of the Attic Comedy is ascribed.

Sybaris. A town on the bay of Tarentum. Its inhabitants were distinguished by their love of ease and pleasure, hence the term *Sybarite*.

Sylla (or Sulla), L. Cornelius. A celebrated Roman, of a noble family, who rendered himself conspicuous in military affairs, and became antagonistic to Marius. In the zenith of his power he was guilty of the greatest cruelty. His character is that of an ambitious, tyrannical, and resolute commander. He died about seventy years before Christ, aged sixty.

Symmachus, Q. Aurelius. A distinguished scholar, statesman, and orator in the latter half of the fourth century of the Christian era, remarkable for his zeal in upholding the ancient pagan religion of Rome.

Syphax. A king of the Masaesylii in Numidia, who married Sophonisba, the daughter of Hasdrubal. He joined the Carthaginians

against the Romans, and was taken by Scipio as a prisoner to Rome, where he died in prison.

Syracusae (*Siracusa* in Italian, *Syracuse* in English). The wealthiest and most populous town in Sicily, situated on the southern part of the eastern coast, four hundred stadia north of the promontory Plemmyrium, and ten stadia northeast of the mouth of the river Anapus, near the lake or marsh called *Syraco*, from which it derived its name. There were several stone quarries (*lautumiae*) in Syracuse, which are frequently mentioned by ancient writers, and in which the unfortunate Athenian prisoners were confined. On one side of these quarries is the remarkable excavation called the Ear of Dionysius, in which it is said that this tyrant confined the persons whom he suspected, and that he was able, from a little apartment above, to overhear the conversation of his captives.

Syria (in Aramaean *Surja*: *Soristan*, Arab. *Esh-Sham*, i. e., the land *on the left*, Syria). A country of western Asia, lying along the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Egypt.

Syrinx. An Arcadian nymph, who being pursued by Pan fled into the river Ladon, and at her own prayer was metamorphosed into a reed, of which Pan then made his flute.

Tacitus, C. Cornelius. A celebrated Latin his-

torian, born in the reign of Nero. Of all his works the *Annals* is the most extensive and complete. His style is marked by force, precision, and dignity, and his Latin is remarkable for being pure and classical.

Tacitus, M. Claudius. A Roman, elected emperor by the Senate when he was seventy years of age. He displayed military vigor, and as a ruler was a pattern of economy and moderation. He died in the 276th year of the Christian era.

Tamesis or Tamesa (*Thames*). A river in Britain, on which stood Londinium, flowing into the sea on the eastern coast. Caesar crossed the Thames probably at Cowey Stakes, seven or eight miles above Kingston, but Horsley seems to be of opinion that he forded it near that town.

Tantalus. A king of Lydia, father of Niobe and Pelops. He is represented by the poets as being, in the infernal regions, placed in a pool of water, which receded from him whenever he attempted to drink, thus causing him to suffer perpetual thirst; hence the origin of the term "tantalizing."

Tarentum, called Taras. An important city in Italy (called *Taranto* by the Greeks), situated on the western coast of the peninsula of Calabria, and on a bay of the sea, about one hundred stadia in circuit, forming an excellent harbor, and being a portion of the great gulf of Tarentum.

Tarpeia. Daughter of Sp. Tarpeius, the governor of the Roman citadel on the Saturnian hill, afterwards called the Capitoline, who was tempted by the gold on the Sabine bracelets and collars to open a gate of the fortress to T. Tatius and his Sabines. As they entered, they threw upon her their shields, and thus crushed her to death. The Tarpeian rock, a part of the Capitoline, was named after her.

Tarquinius Priscus. The fifth king of Rome, and son of Demaratus, a native of Greece. He exhibited military talents in the victories he gained over the Sabines. During peace he devoted attention to the improvement of the capital. He was assassinated in his eightieth year, B. C. 578.

Tarquinius Superbus. He ascended the throne of Rome after Servius Tullius, whom he murdered, and married his daughter Tullia. His reign was characterized by tyranny, and eventually he was expelled from Rome ; surviving his disgrace for fourteen years, and dying in his ninetieth year.

Tartarus. One of the regions of hell, where, according to Vergil, the souls of those who were exceptionally depraved were punished.

Taygete. Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades, from whom Mount Taygetus in Laconia is said to have derived its name. By Zeus (Jupiter) she became the mother of Lacedaemon and of Eurotas.

Telemachus. Son of Penelope and Ulysses. At

the end of the Trojan war he went in search of his father, whom, with the aid of Minerva, he found. Aided by Ulysses he delivered his mother from the suitors that beset her.

Tempe. A valley in Thessaly through which the river Peneus flows into the Aegean. It is described by the poets as one of the most delightful places in the world.

Tenedos or Tenedus. A small island of the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Troas. It appears in the legend of the Trojan war as the station to which the Greeks withdrew their fleet in order to induce the Trojans to think that they had departed, and to receive the wooden horse. In the Persian war it was used by Xerxes as a naval station.

Terentia. Wife of M. Cicero, the orator, to whom she bore two children, a son and a daughter. She was a woman of sound sense and great resolution; and her firmness of character was of no small service to her weak and vacillating husband in some important periods of his life.

Terentius, Publius, or Terence. A native of Africa, celebrated for the comedies he wrote. He was twenty-five years old when his first play was produced on the Roman stage. Terence is admired for the purity of his language and the elegance of his diction. He is supposed to have been drowned in a storm about B. C. 159.

Terminus. A Roman divinity, presiding over

boundaries and frontiers. His worship is said to have been instituted by Numa, who ordered that everyone should mark the boundaries of his landed property by stones consecrated to Jupiter, and at these boundary-stones every year, sacrifices should be offered at the festival of the Terminalia. The Terminus of the Roman state originally stood between the fifth and sixth milestone on the road towards Laurentum, near a place called Festi. Another public Terminus stood in the temple of Jupiter in the Capitol.

Terpander. The father of Greek music, and through it of lyric poetry. He established the first musical school or system that existed in Greece, and added three strings to the lyre, which before his time had only four.

Terpsichore. One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over dancing.

Tertullianus, J. Septimius Florens. A celebrated Christian writer of Carthage, who lived A. D. 196. He was originally a pagan, but embraced Christianity, of which faith he became an able advocate.

Thais. A celebrated woman of Athens, who accompanied Alexander the Great in his Asiatic conquests. She is alluded to by Dryden in his famous ode, *Alexander's Feast* :

“ The lovely Thais by his side
Sate like a blooming Eastern bride
In flower of youth and beauty's pride.”

Thales. One of the seven wise men of Greece, born at Miletus in Ionia. His discoveries in astronomy were great, and he was the first who calculated with accuracy a solar eclipse. He died about 548 years before the Christian era.

Thalia. One of the Muses who presided over festivals and comic poetry.

Thalassius, Talassius, or Talassio. A Roman senator of the time of Romulus. At the time of the rape of the Sabine women, when a maiden of surpassing beauty was carried off for Thalassius, the persons conducting her, in order to protect her against any assaults from others, exclaimed, "For Thalassius." Hence, it is said, arose the wedding shout with which a bride at Rome was conducted to the house of her bridegroom.

Thamyris or Thamyras. An ancient Thracian bard, who was a son of Philammon and the nymph Argiope. In his presumption he challenged the Muses to a trial of skill, and, being overcome in the contest, was deprived by them of his sight and of the power of singing. He was represented with a broken lyre in his hand.

Thebæ (*Great City of Jove*). The capital of Thebais or Upper Egypt, and for a long time of the whole country. The Egyptians believed it to have been the first city founded upon the earth; and we have no account at the present day of any of earlier origin,

Thebae (*in Europe*). The chief city in Boeotia.

It is said that the fortifications of the city were constructed by Amphion and his brother Zethus ; and that, when Amphion played his lyre, the stones moved of their own accord, and formed the wall. No city is more celebrated in the mythical ages of Greece than Thebes. It was here that the use of letters was first introduced from Phoenicia into western Europe. It was the reputed birth-place of the two great divinities Dionysus (Bacchus) and Hercules. It was also the native city of the seer Tiresias, as well as of the great musician Amphion. It was the scene of the tragic fate of Oedipus, and of the war of the *Seven against Thebes*.

Themis. Daughter of Uranus and Ge, who was married to Zeus (Jupiter), and by whom she became the mother of the Horae, Eunomia, Dice (Astraea), Irene, and of the Moerae. In the Homeric poems Themis is the personification of the order of things established by law, custom, and equity, whence she is described as reigning in the assemblies of men, and as convening, by the command of Zeus, the assembly of the gods.

Themistocles. A celebrated general born at Athens. When Xerxes invaded Greece, Themistocles was intrusted with the care of the fleet, and at the famous battle of Salamis, fought B. C. 480, the Greeks, instigated to fight by Themistocles, obtained a complete victory

over the formidable navy of Xerxes. He died in the sixty-fifth year of his age, having, as some writers affirm, poisoned himself by drinking bull's blood.

Theocritus. A Greek poet who lived at Syracuse in Sicily B. C. 282. He distinguished himself by his poetical compositions, of which some are extant.

Theodosius, Flavius. A Roman emperor sur-named *Magnus* from the greatness of his exploits. The first years of his reign were marked by conquests over the Barbarians. In his private character Theodosius was an example of temperance. He died in his sixtieth year, A. D. 395, after a reign of sixteen years.

Theodosius Second. He became emperor of the Western Roman empire at an early age. His territories were invaded by the Persians, but on his appearance at the head of a large force they fled, losing a great number of their army in the Euphrates. Theodosius was a warm advocate of the Christian religion. He died aged forty-nine, A. D. 450.

Theognis. An elegiac and gnostic poet of Megara, who is said to have flourished about B. C. 548. His poetry is distinguished for elegance of style and force of expression.

Theophrastus. A native of Lesbos. Diogenes enumerates the titles of more than two hundred treatises which he wrote. He died in his 107th year, B. C. 288.

Therapnae. A town in Laconia, on the left bank of the Eurotas and a little above Sparta, celebrated in mythology as the birthplace of Castor and Pollux. Menelaus and Helen were said to be buried here.

Thermopylae. A narrow pass leading from Thessaly into Locris and Phocis, celebrated for a battle fought there, B. C. 480, between Xerxes and the Greeks, in which three hundred Spartans, commanded by Leonidas, resisted for three successive days an enormous Persian army. Lord Byron, in his *Childe Harold*, canto ii., in an apostrophe to Greece, thus refers to the famous conflict :

“ Who now shall lead thy scatter’d children forth,
And long-accustom’d bondage uncreate ?
Not such thy sons who whilome did await,
The hopeless warriors of a willing doom,
In bleak Thermopylae’s sepulchral strait.
Oh ! who that gallant spirit shall resume,

Leap from Eurotas’ banks, and call thee from the tomb ? ”

Thersites. A deformed Greek, in the Trojan war, who indulged in ridicule against Ulysses and others. Achilles killed him because he laughed at his grief for the death of Penthesilea. Shakespeare, who introduces Thersites in his play of *Troilus and Cressida*, describes him as “ a deformed and scurrilous Grecian.”

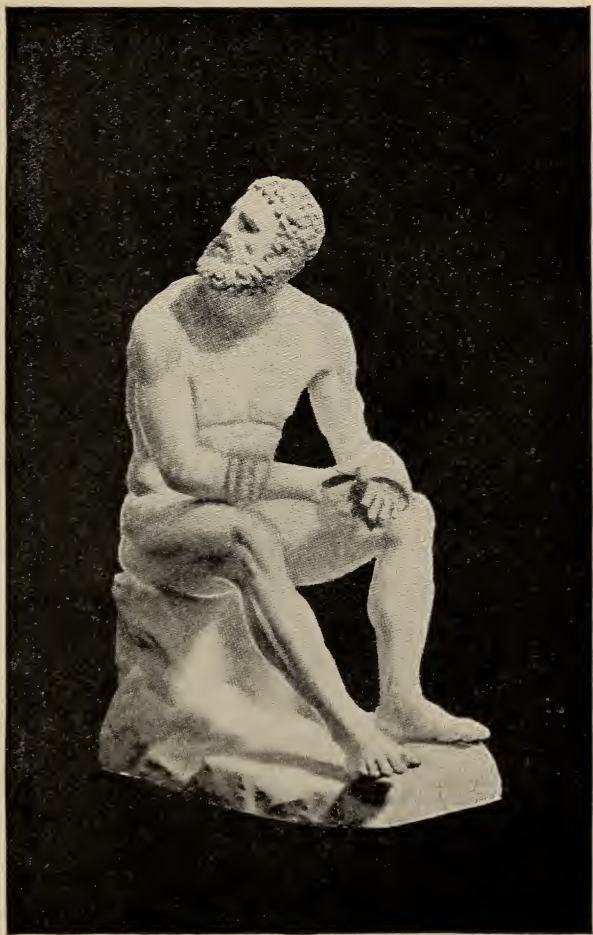
Theseus. King of Athens and son of Aegeus by Aethra, was one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity. He caught the bull of Marathon

and sacrificed it to Minerva. After this he went to Crete amongst the seven youths sent yearly by the Athenians to be devoured by the Minotaur, and by the aid of Ariadne he slew the monster. He ascended his father's throne B. C. 1235. Pirithous, king of the Lapithae, invaded his territories, but the two became firm friends. They descended into the infernal regions to carry off Proserpine, but their intentions were frustrated by Pluto. After remaining for some time in the infernal regions, Theseus returned to his kingdom to find the throne filled by a usurper, whom he vainly tried to eject. He retired to Scyros, where he was killed by a fall from a precipice.

Thespis. A Greek poet of Attica, supposed to be the inventor of tragedy, B. C. 536. He went from place to place upon a cart, on which he gave performances. Hence the term *Thespians*, as applied to wandering actors.

Thessalia. The largest division of Greece, it was bounded on the north by the Cambunian Mountains, which separated it from Macedonia ; on the west by Mount Pindus, which separated it from Epirus ; on the east by the Aegean Sea ; and on the south by the Maliac Gulf and Mount Oeta, which separated it from Locris, Phocis, and Aetolia.

Thetis. A sea deity, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She married Peleus, their son being Achilles, whom she plunged into the Styx, thus rendering him invulnerable in every part



A Roman Boxer.

of his body except the heel by which she held him.

Thia. Daughter of Uranus and Ge, one of the female Titans, who became by Hyperion the mother of Helios (Sol), Eos (Aurora), and Selene (Luna)—that is, she was regarded as the deity from whom all light proceeded.

Thisbe. A beautiful girl of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus.

Thracia. The name, in earlier times, of the vast space of country bounded on the north by the Danube, on the south by the Propontis and the Aegean, on the east by the Pontus Euxinus, and on the west by the river Strymon and the easternmost of the Illyrian tribes.

Thrasylbulus. A famous general of Athens, who, with the help of a few associates, expelled the Thirty Tyrants, B. C. 401. He was sent with a powerful fleet to recover the Athenian power on the coast of Asia, and after gaining many advantages was killed by the people of Aspendus.

Thucydides. A celebrated Greek historian born at Athens. He wrote a history of the events connected with the Peloponnesian war. He died at Athens in his eightieth year, B. C. 391.

Tiberis (*Tiber* or *Tevere*). The chief river in Central Italy, on which stood the city of Rome. It is said to have been originally called *Albula*, from the whiteness of its waters, and to have received the name of *Tiberis* in consequence of Tiberinus, king of

Alba, having been drowned in it. Pliny claims that it rises in the Apennines above Arretium.

Tiberius, Claudius Nero. A Roman emperor descended from the Claudii. In his early years he entertained the people with magnificent shows and gladiatorial exhibitions, which made him popular. At a later period of his life he retired to the island of Capreae, where he indulged in vice and debauchery. He died aged seventy-eight, after a reign of twenty-two years.

Tibullus, Aulus Albius. A Roman knight celebrated for his poetical compositions. His favorite occupation was writing love-poems. Four books of elegies are all that remain of his compositions.

Timoleon. A celebrated Corinthian, son of Timodemus and Demariste. When the Syracusans, oppressed with the tyranny of Dionysius the Younger, solicited aid from the Corinthians, Timoleon sailed for Syracuse with a small fleet. He was successful in the expedition, and Dionysius gave himself up as a prisoner. Timoleon died at Syracuse, amidst universal regret.

Timon. A native of Athens, called the *Misanthrope*, from his aversion to mankind. He is the hero of Shakespeare's play of *Timon of Athens*, in which his churlish character is powerfully delineated.

Timotheus. A famous musician in the time of

Alexander the Great. Dryden names him in his well-known ode, *Alexander's Feast* :

“ Timotheus, placed on high
Amid the tuneful quire,
With flying fingers touched the lyre;
The trembling notes ascend the sky,
And heavenly joys inspire.”

Tiresias. A celebrated prophet of Thebes. Juno deprived him of sight, and to recompense him for the loss Jupiter bestowed on him the gift of prophecy.

Tiro, M. Tullius. The freedman of Cicero, to whom he was an object of tender affection. He was not only the amanuensis of the orator, and his assistant in literary labor, but was himself an author of no mean reputation. It is usually believed that Tiro was the inventor of the art of shorthand writing.

Tiryns. An ancient town in Argolis, southeast of Argos, and one of the most ancient in all Greece, it is said to have been founded by Proetus, the brother of Acrisius, who built the massive walls of the city with the help of the Cyclopes. Proetus was succeeded by Perseus; and it was here that Hercules was brought up. Hence we find his mother, Alcmena, called *Tirynthia*, and the hero himself *Tirynthius*. The remains of the city are some of the most interesting in all Greece, and are, with those of Mycenae, the most ancient specimens of what is called Cyclopean architecture.

Tisiphone. One of the Furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron.

Titanes (*The Titans*). A name given to the gigantic sons of Coelus and Terra. The most conspicuous of them are Saturn, Hyperion, Oceanus, Iapetus, Cottus, and Briareus.

Tithonus. Son of Laomedon and Strymo, and brother of Priam. By the prayers of Eos (Aurora), who loved him, he obtained from the gods immortality, but not eternal youth, in consequence of which he completely shrank together in his old age; whence a decrepit old man was proverbially called Tithonus.

Titus Vespasianus. Son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, famous on account of his valor, particularly at the siege of Jerusalem. He had been distinguished for profligacy, but on assuming the purple he became a model of virtue. His death, which occasioned great lamentations, occurred A. D. 81, in the forty-first year of his age.

Tomi or Tomis (*Tomiswar* or *Jegni Pangola*). A town of Thrace (subsequently Moesia), situated on the western shore of the Euxine, and at a later time the capital of Scythia Minor. It is renowned as the place of Ovid's banishment.

Tomyris. A queen of the Massagetae, by whom Cyrus was slain in battle, B. C. 529.

Trajanus, M. Ulpius Crinitus. A Roman emperor born at Ithaca. His services to the em-

pire recommended him to the notice of the emperor Nerva, who adopted him as his son, and invested him with the purple. The actions of Trajan were those of a benevolent prince. He died in Cilicia, in August, A. D. 117, in his sixty-fourth year, and his ashes were taken to Rome and deposited under a stately column which he had erected.

Tribuni Plebis. Magistrates at Rome created in the year U. C. 261. The office of Tribune to the people was one of the first steps which led to more honorable employments.

Triptolemus. Son of Oceanus and Terra, or, according to some authorities, son of Celeus, king of Attica, and Neaera. He was in his youth cured of a severe illness by Ceres, with whom he became a great favorite. She taught him agriculture, and gave him her chariot drawn by dragons, in which he traveled over the earth, distributing corn to the inhabitants.

Triton. A sea deity, son of Neptune and Amphitrite. He was very powerful, and could calm the sea and abate storms at his pleasure.

Triumviri. Three magistrates appointed to govern the Roman state with absolute power.

Tros. King of Phrygia. The son of Erichthonius and Astyoche, and grandson of Dardanus. He was married to Callirrhoe, by whom he became the father of Ilus, Assaracus, and Ganymedes. The country and people of Troy derived their name from him.

Tucca, Plotius. A friend of Horace and Vergil; the latter bequeathed to him and Varius his unfinished works.

Tullius, Servius. The sixth king of Rome. The account of the early life and death of Servius Tullius is full of marvels, and cannot be regarded as possessing any title to a real historical narrative.

Tullus Hostilius. The king of Rome who succeeded Numa. He was of a warlike disposition, and distinguished himself by his expedition against the people of Alba, whom he conquered.

Tusculum. An ancient town in Latium, situated about ten miles southeast of Rome, on a lofty summit of the mountains which are called, after the town, Tusculani Montes.

Typhoeus or Typhon. A famous giant, son of Tartarus and Terra, who had a hundred heads. He made war against the gods, and was put to flight by the thunderbolts of Jupiter, who crushed him under Mount Aetna.

Tyrus. One of the greatest and most famous cities of the ancient world, which stood on the coast of Phoenice, about twenty miles south of Sidon. It was a colony of the Sidonians, and is therefore called in Scripture *the daughter of Sidon*.

Ubii. A German people, who originally dwelt on the right bank of the Rhine.

Ultor (*The Avenger*). A surname of Mars, to whom Augustus built a temple at Rome in the Forum, after taking vengeance upon the murderers of his great-uncle, Julius Caesar.

Ulysses. The famous king of Ithaca, son of Anticlea and Laertes (or, according to some, of Sisyphus). He married Penelope, daughter of Icarius, on which his father resigned to him the crown. He went to the Trojan war, where he was esteemed for his sagacity. On the conclusion of the war he embarked for Greece, but was exposed to numerous misfortunes on his journey. In his wanderings, he, with some of his companions, was seized by the Cyclops Polyphemus, from whom he made his escape. Afterward he was thrown on the island of Aeea, where he was exposed to the wiles of the enchantress Circe. Eventually he was restored to his own country, after an absence of twenty years. The adventures of Ulysses on his return from the Trojan war form the subject of Homer's *Odyssey*.

Umbria. A district of Italy (called by the Greeks Ombrica) bounded on the north by Gallia Cisalpina, from which it was separated by the river Rubicon; on the east by the Adriatic Sea; on the south by the rivers Aesis and Nar; and on the west by the Tiber. Its inhabitants, the Umbri (sing. Umber), called by the Greeks Umbrici, were

one of the most ancient and powerful peoples in Central Italy.

Urania. One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over astronomy.

Uranus or Heaven. Sometimes called a son and sometimes the husband of Gaea (Earth).

Utica. The greatest city of ancient Africa, after Carthage. It was the scene of the last stand made by the Pompeian party against Caesar, and of the glorious though mistaken self-sacrifice of the younger Cato.

Valentinianus First. The son of Gratian, who was raised to the throne by his merit and valor. He obtained victories over the Barbarians in Gaul and in Africa, and punished the Quadi with severity. He broke a blood-vessel and died, A. D. 375. Immediately after his death his son, Valentinian the Second, was proclaimed emperor, who was remarkable for benevolence and clemency. He was robbed of his throne by Maximus, but regained it by the aid of Theodosius, emperor of the East. He was strangled by one of his officers. The third Valentinian was made emperor in his youth, and on coming to maturer age he disgraced himself by violence and oppression. He was murdered A. D. 454.

Valerianus, Publius Licinius. A celebrated Roman emperor, who, on ascending the throne, lost the virtues he had previously pos-

sessed. He made his son Gallienus his colleague in the empire. He made war against the Goths and Scythians. He was defeated in battle and made prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, who put him to death by torture.

Vargunteius. A senator, and one of Catiline's conspirators, who undertook, in conjunction with C. Cornelius, to murder Cicero in B. c. 63, but their plan was frustrated by information conveyed to Cicero through Fulvia.

Varius Rufus, L. One of the most distinguished poets of the Augustan age, the companion and friend of Vergil and Horace. By the latter he is placed in the foremost rank among the epic bards, and Quintilian has pronounced that his tragedy of Thyestes might stand a comparison with any production of the Grecian stage.

Varro. A Latin author celebrated for his great learning. He wrote no less than five hundred volumes, but all his works are lost except a treatise *De Re Rustica*, and another *De Lingua Latina*. He died B. c. 28, in his eighty-eighth year.

Varus. A cognomen in many Roman gentes, signified a person who had his legs bent inwards.

Varus, Quintilius. A consul in B. c. 13 who was subsequently appointed governor of Syria, where he amassed enormous wealth. Afterwards he was made governor of Germany, but was defeated by the Germans under Ar-

minius in a three-days' battle, in which the Roman legions were entirely annihilated. Varus himself committed suicide. The emperor, Augustus, who was old and infirm, gave way to the most violent grief, tearing his clothes and crying out: "Varus, Varus, give me back my legions."

Veiovis. A Roman deity, whose name is explained by some to mean *little Jupiter*; while others interpret it *the destructive Jupiter*, and identify him with Pluto. He was represented as a youthful god armed with arrows.

Velitrae (*Velletri*). An ancient town of the Volscians in Latium, but subsequently belonging to the Latin League. It is chiefly celebrated as the birthplace of the emperor Augustus.

Venti (*The Winds*). The master and ruler of all the winds is Aeolus, who resides in the island Aeolia; but the other gods also, especially Zeus (Jupiter), exercise a power over them. Homer mentions by name *Boreas* (north wind), *Eurus* (east wind), *Notus* (south wind), and *Zephyrus* (west wind). According to Hesiod, the beneficial winds—Notus, Boreas, Argestes, and Zephyrus—were the sons of Astraeus and Eos; and the destructive ones—such as Typhon—are said to be the sons of Typhoeus.

Venus. One of the most celebrated deities of the ancients; the goddess of beauty, and mother

of Love. She sprang from the foam of the sea, and was carried to heaven, where all the gods admired her beauty. Jupiter gave her in marriage to Vulcan, but she intrigued with some of the gods, and notably with Mars, their offspring being Hermione, Cupid, and Anteros. She became enamored of Adonis, which caused her to abandon Olympus. Her contest for the golden apple, which she gained against her opponents Juno and Minerva, is a prominent episode in mythology. She had numerous names applied to her, conspicuous among which may be named Anadyomene, under which cognomen she is distinguished in the picture by Apelles representing her as rising from the ocean. She was known under the Grecian name of Aphrodite.

Venusia (*Venosa*). An ancient town of Apulia, south of the river Aufidus, and near Mount Vultur, situated in a romantic country, and memorable as the birthplace of the poet Horace.

Verona. An important town in Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Athesis. It was the birthplace of Catullus; and, according to some accounts, of the elder Pliny. There are still many Roman remains at Verona, and among others an amphitheater in a good state of preservation.

Verres, C. A quaestor in B. C. 82 to Cn. Papirius Carbo, and therefore at that period belonged to the Marian party; but he afterwards went

over to Sulla. After being legate and proquaestor of Dolabella in Cilicia, Verres became praetor urbanus in 74, and afterwards proprætor in Sicily, where he remained nearly three years (73-71). The extortions and exactions of Verres in the island have become notorious through the celebrated orations of Cicero.

Vertumnus or Vortumnus. A god who is said to have been an Etruscan divinity, but this story seems to be refuted by his genuine Roman name, viz., from *verto*, to change. The Romans connected Vertumnus with all occurrences to which the verb *verto* applies, such as the change of seasons, purchase and sale, the return of rivers to their proper beds, etc. But in reality the god was connected only with the transformation of plants and their progress from blossom to fruit.

Vespasianus, Titus Flavius. A Roman emperor of obscure descent. He began the siege of Jerusalem, which was continued by his son Titus. He died A. D. 79, in his seventieth year.

Vesta. A goddess, daughter of Rhea and Saturn. The Palladium, a celebrated statue of Pallas, was supposed to be preserved within her sanctuary, where a fire was kept continually burning.

Vestales (*The Vestals*). Priestesses consecrated to the service of Vesta. They were required to be of good families and free from blemish

and deformity. One of their chief duties was to see that the sacred fire of Vesta was not extinguished.

Vesuvius or **Vesvius**. The celebrated volcanic mountain in Campania, rising out of the plain southeast of Neapolis. There are no records of any eruption of Vesuvius before the Christian era, but the ancient writers were aware of its volcanic nature from the igneous appearance of its rocks. On the 24th of August, A. D. 79, occurred the first great eruption of Vesuvius, which overwhelmed the cities of Stabiae, Herculaneum, and Pompeii. It was in this eruption that the elder Pliny lost his life. Since the eruption of 1506 it has remained burning.

Vetulonia, Vetulonium, or Vetulonii. An ancient city of Etruria, and one of the twelve cities of the Etruscan confederation. From this city the Romans are said to have borrowed the insignia of their magistrates—the fasces, sella curulis, and toga praetexta—as well as the use of the brazen trumpet in war.

Veturius Mamurius. He is said to have been the armorer who made the eleven ancilia exactly like the one that was sent from heaven in the reign of Numa.

Victor, Sex. Aurelius. A Latin writer, who was born of humble parents, but rose to distinction by his zeal in the cultivation of literature. He is the reputed author of a work entitled *De Caesaribus*.

Victoria or Victorina. The mother of Victorinus, after whose death she was hailed as the mother of camps (*Mater Castrorum*); and coins were struck bearing her effigy. She transferred her power first to Marius, and then to Tetricus.

Virgilius, Publius Maro. The prince of the Latin poets, who was born at Andes, near Mantua, about seventy years before Christ. He went to Rome, where he formed an acquaintance with Maecenas, and recommended himself to Augustus. His *Bucolics* was written in about three years, and subsequently he commenced the *Georgics*, which is considered one of the most perfect of all Latin compositions. The *Aeneid* is supposed to have been undertaken at the request of Augustus. Vergil died in his fifty-first year, B. C. 19.

Virginia. Daughter of the centurion L. Virginius. She was slain by her father to save her from the violence of the decemvir, Appius Claudius.

Virginius. A valiant Roman, father of Virginia. The story of Virginius and his ill-fated daughter is the subject of the well-known tragedy of *Virginius*, one of the early productions of J. Sheridan Knowles. It is rarely performed in the present day.

Vogesus or Vosgesus (*Vosges*). A range of mountains in Gaul, in the territory of the Lingones, running parallel to the Rhine, and separating its basin from that of the Mosella.

The rivers Sequana (*Seine*), Arar (*Saône*), and Mosella (*Moselle*) rise in these mountains.

Volupia or **Voluptas**. The personification of sensual pleasure among the Romans, who was honored with a temple near the Porta Romanula.

Vopiscus. A Roman praenomen, which signified a twin-child who was born safe, while the other twin died, before birth. Like many other ancient Roman praenomens, it was afterwards used as a cognomen.

Vulcanus. The god who presided over fire and who was the patron of those who worked in iron. According to Homer he was the son of Jupiter and Juno, and was so deformed that at his birth his mother threw him into the sea, where he remained nine years; but other writers differ from this opinion. He married Venus at the instigation of Jupiter. He is known by the name of Mulciber. The Cyclopes were his attendants, and with them he forged the thunderbolts of Jupiter.

Vultur. A mountain dividing Apulia and Lucania near Venusia, and is a branch of the Apennines. It is celebrated by Horace as one of the haunts of his youth. From it the southeast wind was called Vulturnus by the Romans.

Xanthippe or **Xantippe**. The wife of Socrates, remarkable for her ill-humor and fretful disposition. She was a constant torment to her

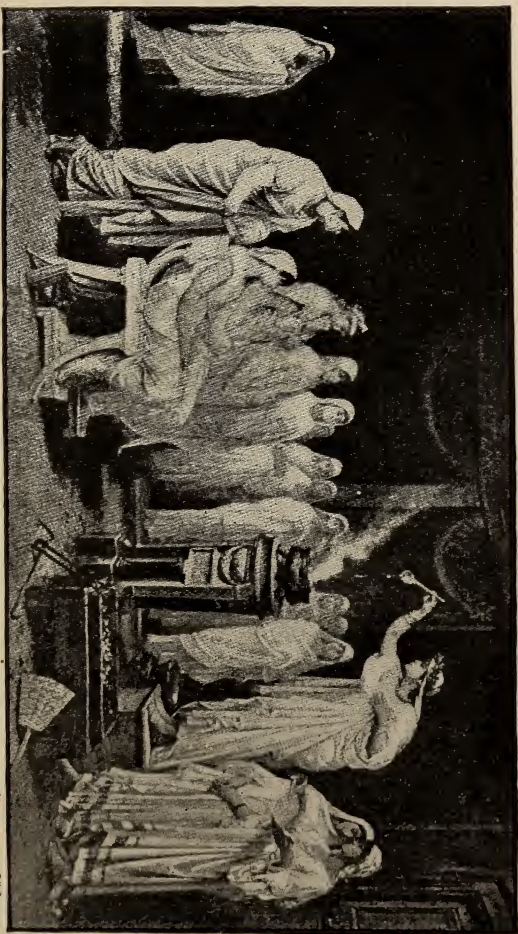
husband, and on one occasion, after bitterly reviling him, she emptied a vessel of dirty water on him, on which the philosopher coolly remarked, "After thunder, rain generally falls."

Xanthippus. Son of Ariphron and father of Pericles. He succeeded Themistocles as commander of the Athenian fleet in B. C. 479, and commanded the Athenians at the decisive battle of Mycale.

Xanthus. The most famous city of Lycia, which stood on the western bank of the river of the same name, sixty stadia from its mouth.

Xenophanes. A celebrated philosopher, who was a native of Colophon, and flourished between B. C. 540 and 500. He was also a poet, and considerable fragments have come down to us of his elegies, and of a didactic poem, *On Nature*.

Xenophon. A celebrated Athenian, son of Gryllus, famous as a general, philosopher, and historian. He joined Cyrus the Younger in an expedition against Artaxerxes, king of Persia, and after the decisive battle of Cunaxa, in which Cyrus was defeated and killed, the skill and bravery of Xenophon became conspicuous. He had to direct an army of ten thousand Greeks, who were now more than six hundred leagues from home, and in a country surrounded by an active enemy. He rose superior to all difficulties till the celebrated *Retreat of the Ten Thousand* was



School of the Vestal Virgins.

See page 292.

effected ; the Greeks returning home after a march of two hundred and fifteen days. Xenophon employed his pen in describing the expedition of Cyrus, in his work the *Anabasis*. He also wrote the *Cyropaedia*, *Memorabilia*, *Hellenica*, etc. He died at Corinth in his ninetieth year, about 360 years before the Christian era.

Xerxes. Son and successor of Darius on the throne of Persia. He entered Greece with an immense army, which was checked at Thermopylae by the valor of three hundred Spartans under King Leonidas, who for three successive days successfully opposed the enormous forces of Xerxes, and were at last slaughtered. From this period the fortunes of Xerxes waned. His fleet being defeated at Salamis, and mortified with ill-success, he hastened to Persia, where he gave himself up to debauchery, and was murdered in the twenty-first year of his reign, about 464 years before the Christian era.

Xuthus. Son of Hellen by the nymph Orseis, and a brother of Dorus and Aeolus. He was king of Peloponnesus, and the husband of Creusa, the daughter of Erechtheus, by whom he became the father of Achaeus and Ion.

Zagreus. A surname of the mystic Dionysus (Bacchus), whom Zeus (Jupiter), in the form of a dragon, is said to have begotten by Persephone (Proserpina), before she was car-

ried off by Pluto. He was torn to pieces by the Titans, and Athena (Minerva) carried his heart to Zeus.

Zama. A town of Numidia, celebrated as the scene of the victory of Scipio over Hannibal, B. C. 202.

Zela or Ziela. A city in the south of Pontus, not far south of Amasia. The surrounding district was called Zeletis or Zelitis. At Zela the Roman general Valerius Triarius was defeated by Mithridates; but the city is more celebrated for another great battle, that in which Julius Caesar defeated Pharnaces, and of which he wrote this dispatch to Rome: *Veni; Vidi; Vici.*

Zelus. The personification of zeal or strife, and is described as the son of Pallas and Styx, and a brother of Nice.

Zeno. A celebrated philosopher, the founder of the sect of Stoics, who was born at Citium in Cyprus. He opened a school in Athens, and soon became noticed by the great and learned. His life was devoted to sobriety and moderation. He died at the age of ninety-eight, B. C. 264.

Zeno. A philosopher of Elea or Velia, in Italy. He was the disciple, or, according to some, the adopted son of Parmenides. Being tortured to cause him to reveal his confederates in a plot he had engaged in, he bit off his tongue that he might not betray his friends.

Zenobia. A celebrated princess of Palmyra, the

wife of Odenatus. After her husband's death the Roman emperor Aurelian declared war against her. She took the field with seven hundred thousand men, and though at first successful, she was eventually conquered. Aurelian, when she became his prisoner, treated her with great humanity and consideration.* She was admired for her literary talents as well as her military abilities.

Zephyrus. The personification of the west wind, who is described by Hesiod as a son of Astraeus and Eos.

Zetes and Calais. Sons of Boreas and Orithyia, frequently called the Boreadae, who are mentioned among the Argonauts, and described as winged beings.

Zeus. See Jupiter.

Zeuxis. A celebrated painter born at Heraclea. He flourished 468 years before the Christian era. He painted grapes so naturally that the birds came to peck them on the canvas; but he was disgusted with the picture because the man in the picture who was carrying the grapes was not natural enough to frighten the birds.

Zoroaster. A king of Bactria, supposed to have lived in the age of Ninus, king of Assyria, some time before the Trojan war. He rendered himself known by his deep researches in philosophy. He admitted no visible object of devotion except fire, which he considered the proper emblem of a Supreme Being. He

was respected by his subjects and contemporaries for his abilities as a monarch, a law-giver, and a philosopher, and, though many of his doctrines may be deemed puerile, he had many disciples. The religion of the Parsees of the present day was founded by Zoroaster.

Zosteria. A surname of Minerva. She had two statues under that name in the city of Thebes, in Boeotia. The word signified girt, or armed for battle ; words synonymous among the ancients.

THE END.

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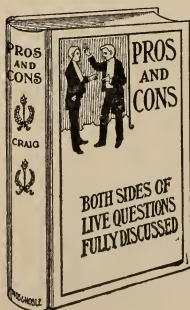
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